PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 53,943.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday 2 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Nov.	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5281	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

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BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,575	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
AUSTRALIA	A. Tait	3595	17th Nov.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
1907.			
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 12th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C. *
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 8th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 9th Nov.	10 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 9th Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3000	8th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 32, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI :—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January,
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April,
*+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	.....	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec
				1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4325	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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NOTICE.

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ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, outhouses and well standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Prabhadevi Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,180, square yards or thereabouts and surrounded by a compound wall which forms part of the said premises and which said hereditaments and premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 431 and 432, New Nos, 4214 and 4215, Old Survey Nos. 602 and New Survey Nos. 1/1721 and 1/1721, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under G. Ward Nos. 2915, 2916 and 2917, and Street Nos. 380, 381 and 382 and bounded as follows:— That is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Hari Ramchandra and partly by the property lately of Doongaji Bhairaji and now of Dharamdas Valabhdas, on or towards the West by the property of Babul Harischand, on or towards the North by the Prabhadevi Road aforesaid, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Krishnanath and Ambernath and partly by a public road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.—Dated this 5th day of November, 1906.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI,
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THE UNION MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AS resolved at the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company, held on the 1st November, 1906, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY the 14th November, 1906, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M., to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders on the 31st ultimo on the production of their Share Certificates.

VITHALDAS GOPALDAS & Co.,
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BOMAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., are prepared to receive Tenders for Filling Work and the erection of Buildings in connection with the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.'s new Bulk Oil Depot, at Sewri.

Plans can be inspected and full particulars of the work obtained together with the Form of Tender and specification, at the offices of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 which will not be returned.

Tenders must be submitted to the undersigned on or before One o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1906.

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BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1906, for works in the construction of a Road in the portion of Scheme III between Queen's Road and Falkland Road with Sewerage, Storm-water, Drainage and Lighting Arrangements therein.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000 only to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do dot bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
J. F. WATSON, A.M.I.C.E.,
Offg: Trust Engineer.

TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE FORT, BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, 31ST OCTOBER, 1906.

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SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1906, for WORKS in PIPE-SEWERS, MANHOLES and FLUSH TANKS for the Malabar Hill Sub-districts Nos. 2 and 3.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two thousand and five hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E. &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Bombay 7th November 1906.

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ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia. purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceedng Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

KEATING'S LOZENGES EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintain uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,800,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable. Apply

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY

ESTD. HILLS 1775.
TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.
R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.,
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Table Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. B. C. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

A good practical Mechanical DRAUGHTSMAN, experienced in constructional Iron Work, and General Engineering and Machine Work; must have been in the Drawing Office of a Manufacturing Engineering Firm. Age, salary, and reference to be given.

Apply to:—

Messrs. ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Mazagon, Bombay.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, EUROPEAN, having a second class Boiler certificate, for employment in the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Bulk Oil Depot, Bombay. Apply by letter only, with copies of certificates to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

INDIAN COFFEE FOR HOME.

THE U. C. G. COMPANY will DELIVER FREE by Post at any address in the United Kingdom:—

	Excluding duty.	Including duty.
Six 1-lb. tins Red Label (Pure Coffee) for...	Rs. 7- 2	Rs. 8- 2
Six 1-lb. tins Yellow Label (Pure Coffee) for...	Rs. 6-	Rs. 7-
Six 1-lb. tins Blue Label (French Coffee) for...	Rs. 6-13	Rs. 7-13

Remittances must accompany order.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL, dated 9th June, 1906.

"I am now drinking the Coffee (powder) you sent home (England) in 1904, and I could not wish for anything better. It is infinitely superior to what is selling here at 1s. 6d. per lb. Fresh Roasted and ground."

For Samples, Wholesale and Retail Indian Rates please apply to

THE SECRETARY and MANAGER,
THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' Co: Ltd.,
COIMBTORE, S. INDIA.

GIBBONS & Co., House, Land & Estate Agents, Register kept of Houses Apartments and Offices to let in all parts of India.

Proprietors of "Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau," the best Advertising Medium in the East Rent and Bills collected and Debt Recovery.

GIBBONS & Co.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 411 & 412
Telegrams, "Gibmart, Bombay."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59, Bridge St., GLASGOW.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS, which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer,," by J. W. Sothern, M. I. E. S, 5th Edition, revised and enlarged, Price 8s. post free.

"The Marine Steam Turbine," by the same Author new edition, Price 6s 6d. Post Free.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	" 11	" 14
Quarterly	" 6	" 7
Monthly	" 2	" 3

MORNING AND VENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	" 16	" 26
Quarterly	" 9	" 11
Monthly.	" 3	" 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage

	Cash.		Credit
Yearly	Rs. 30	Yearly	Rs. 38
Half-yearly.	" 16	Half-yearly	" 26
Quarterly.	" 9	Quarterly	" 11
Monthly	" 3	Monthly	" 4

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5-0
Second and Third insertion.	each "	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at	" Re.	1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	" " 4½
Third do.	" " 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." OVERLAND SUMMARY

POST FREE

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," which is expected to arrive in Bombay Friday, next from England brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Francis, Mr F E and Mrs and 2 children
Milne, Mrs J S and 2 children
Sewell, Mr J T B and Mrs
Briggs, Mrs H V
Hemingway, Mrs and infant
Peters, Lt J
Wright, Maj E G
Pemberton, Rev F J and Mrs
Hunt, Lt R N
Fraser, Maj F
Carter, Miss
Hunt, Mr J T and Mrs
Vealyallin, Mrs
Phelps, Miss A W
Duff, Maj G M
Skinner, Mr and Mrs
Moise, Lt-Col R E R
West, Mr and Mrs L C
Greville, Mr B
Gib, Capt H A and Mrs
Filgate, Mrs and Miss
Montefiore, Lt C E and Mrs and 2 children
Easton, Capt F A
Green, Miss F M
Park, Mrs
Elliott, Mr J M Mrs and infant
Baratt, Capt and Mrs A L
Power, Mr F
Bean, Mr W F L
Kindall, Mrs E A
Lindsay, Miss M O
Thomas, Capt C S A and Mrs
Clay, Miss
Hoskein, Mrs A F
Arnott, Mrs M H
Hewett, Mrs J C
Butler, Mrs and 2 infants
Bennett, Miss M
Bennett, Miss
Eben, Miss M
Roe, Mrs E W Graham and infant
Radford, Mr E A
Rumboll, Mr A C
Christie, Mr C W
Falkener, Miss X
Hutcheon, Mr W
Allen, Mr J R Mrs and 2 children
Mothersill, Mr H M
Dalziel, Capt R M
O'Donnell, Mrs
Evans, Mrs Lofters
Evans, Miss
Dalziel, Mrs R M
Rennie, Mr W D
White, Mr
Slegay, Mr H J
Blair, Mr T Duff and Miss
Grabbham, Miss
Jeffrey, Mrs
Jeffrey, Capt W J
Luce, Miss L E
Jamieson, Miss
McDiarmid, Comdr Mrs and 3 children
Henderson, Miss Ida
Woods, Mr C
Macnamara, Miss L
Muirly, Mr H
Sale, Mr Justice
Heggins, Mrs L G
Johnston, Miss
Morrison, Mr D M McLaren
Caspeiz, Hon Mr Justice
Zarifi, Mr H C
Whittle, Mr B A
Primrose, Mr F A
Foster, Miss R
Anderson, Mr W H
Markham, Mr F A
Dove, Mr and Mrs
Hill, Miss
Clarke, Mr
Adams, Mr P J C
Cameron, Mr D
Riordan, Mr and Mrs J and child
Priet, Mr Mathew
Younghusband, Lady and child
Magnac, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Coode, Mr F T
Coode, Miss
Hubbock, Mr and Mrs I A
Maxwell, Mr and Mrs R W
Drake, Mr R B
Maxwell-Maynard, Mr and Mrs W
Maclean, Hon Sir F
Irvine, Maj and Mrs T
Vakill, C I E, Mr N P
Phillips, Mrs A L
Browne, Maj M A P
Alexander, Mr E C
Maxwell, Lt-Col Hon H E
Maxwell, Mrs
Maxwell, Miss
Hodson, Lt V C P
Marshall, Mr and Mrs J A
Winslow, Capt and Mrs A K
Rampini, Justice
Rampini, Mrs and Miss
Malow, Mr W J M
Malaw, Miss
Burton, Mrs H F
Barrett, C B Genl A A
Lyle, Mrs I C
Rainier, Capt and Mrs W
Hammersley, Mr A
Knox, Mr
Liddendale, Lt J
Greatwood, Lt W
Hearn, Capt G R
Somerset, Maj and Mrs C W
King, Lt-Col H T
Woolley, Mr and Mrs I T
Harington, Hon Mr Justice
Hall, Mr E T
Hall, Miss
Bambudri, Mrs
Seally, Allin Mr A
Hunter, Lt-Col J G
Holbrook, Capt B
Marshall, Mr and Mrs O
Carnegy, Maj and Mrs
Ralli, Mr A E
Lambert, Capt W J
Wright, Miss Clara
Wright, Miss Emily
Fainey, Capt F L
Rundall, Lt A M
Battye, Mr and Mrs
Batten, Maj and Mrs F G
Mortimer, Lt G H W
Lyle, Mrs and Miss
Elles, Mr E C
Ward, Capt and Mrs A
Stotherd, Maj E A
Prior, Lt-Col and Mrs W and child
Poole, Miss H T
Lawrence, Mr S
LeMessurier, Mr G W S
Stephen, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Chamberlayne, Lt A
Carmichael, Mr and Mrs G
Clarkson, Maj F C
Jones, Mrs D
Jackson, Mr G T
Jackson, Mrs and Miss
Hunt, Mr R W C
Dunn, Hon G O W and Mrs
Bone, Lt A F
Baldock, Maj C B
Moore, Mr T D
Pritchard, Mr D J
Jack, Mr J
Macbeth, Mrs
Barlow, Capt E W
Bartlett, Mr H E
Tate, Miss E A
Gaslee, Lt-Genl Sir A
Gaslee, Lady
Shepherd, A D C Mr J C
Horbury, Mr G F
Horbury, Mrs and 2 Misses
Hunt, Dr E H
Hunt, Mrs L M H and infant
Richards, Mrs F T
Macgregor, Mrs
Macgregor, Miss
Atkinson, Mr F J
Wanchope, D S O Capt
Haldane, Capt C and Mrs
Crosse, Mrs M
Hauk, Miss G
Harcourt, Lt C N
Nicoll, Mrs F M and infant
Glasscock, Miss D
Hart, Mr R R
Danks, Mr A E
Elles, Mr E H and Mrs
Phillips, Mr A S
Costley, Capt H
Hale, Lt-Col I E
Bleakinsop, Mr B A
Croft, Miss
Davis, Mr A W
Hodgkinson, Capt C
Hadon, Mr D S
Curtis, Mr I H
Parsons, Mrs E R
Graham, Mrs and infant
Strong, Mr F W
Langer, Mr C F
King, Sir H C
King, Lady
Lund, Mr G
Lund, Misses
Nicholls, Mrs W
Gilbert, Miss A
Nicholls, Mr W
Pyre, Mr E W
Gubbay, Mrs M M
Williamson, Mr R W
Bulkley, Mr H
Triggs, Mrs B
Ker, Mr Leighton
Whitaker, Mr and Mrs A J
DePury, Miss
Tyers, Mr I
Stack, Mr H
Pratt, Capt H R E
McMullan, Miss
Procter, Mrs H E E
Dunne, Mr A M
Boileau, Capt and Mrs E R
Hadwen, Miss
Finlay, Mr R F
Moodir, Mr R
Hemingway, Miss L
Walker, Mr G H
Irwin, Mr T G
Stewart, Maj C E
Walsh, Mr C A
Harington, Hon Mrs
Butler, Dr E J O
Solano, Mr G L
Heelas, Miss R D
Rumboll, Mrs A C
Grew, Dr J B
Shoobridge, Mrs and infant
Spalding, Mr and Mrs A H
Clapperton, Mr R
Butler, Mrs E J O
Wilkins, Maj E G R
Dickson, Mr A
Birkett, Mr T W
Treherne, Mrs
Holmes, Maj G O
Walton, Mrs
Wallace, Miss
Lyon, Mr J
Tallent, Miss T
Coates, Mr R O
King, Mr C M
Inglis, Mr C D
Sigel, Mr W
Coates, Mr M H
Lowbington, Capt W N
Peyton, Mrs A G
Benett, Mr P G
Solano, Mr H B
Strandes, Mr A
Harris, Mr T B
Douglas, Mrs M D
Tanner, Mr W R
Horsbrugh, Mr R A
Wilkie, Mr J J
Flavell, Mr R
Kneg, Mr A
Lykes, Miss H M
Holden, Capt H W
Hunt, Miss V
Hemingway, Mr P
Smith, Mr L E
Landvor, Mr A
Seymour, Mr A C J
Hars, Mr D
Kienan, Mr J
Lawson, Mr D
Hathaway, Mr W
Skettle, Miss H M
Woolley, Miss
Smith, Lt-Col T H
Reynolds, Governess
Rumboll, Mr A O
Woods, Mr C
Thakor, Mr D K
Pemberton, Rev F J
Pemberton, Mrs
Kapoor, Rai Sahib F J and Mrs
Mason, Mr M I
Grant, Miss N
Bell, Miss
Innocent, Mr G A

FROM BRINDISI.

Woodroffe, Hon Mr Justice
Rauber Singh, H H Ranwar
James, Maj C H
Chand, Mr L W
Weller, Lt-Col G A
Harris, Mr G
Purgh, Mr E
Gibbs, Mr A
Wills, Mr
Reynolds, Mr H W
Reynolds, Mrs and 2 children
Rodwell, Mr E H
Moylan, Mr and Mrs W

FROM PORT SAID.

Sandman, Mr
Forsyth, Miss B
Hassam, Mr A
Currimbhoy, Mr F B
Nugaaro, Mr A
Perkin, Mr H W

FOR KARACHI.

Brendon, Mr B A
Clarke, Mrs D
Lynn, Misses W F
Brendon, Mrs and infant
Scott, Miss E H
Scott, Mr H V B
Rose, Mrs H A and 2 children
Gilbert, Miss K
Drury, Miss
Hafner, Mrs
Craig, Miss R H
Berry, Mr T
Stanuel, Col H S Mc C
Stanuel, Mrs and Miss
Schofield, Miss
Ellis, Mrs P M
Grant, Maj A
Williams, Mr C B
Burton, Maj R G and Mrs
Wilkinson, Capt C W
Wilkinson, Miss
Bennett, Mr O D
Thorburn, Mr R
Bulsebery, Capt H
Hopkins, Mr G A
Hughes, Mr T O
Wolsworth, Miss E M

FOR BUSSORAH.

Higgin, Mr S G
Hafner, Mr

GEM SWINDLERS IN COLOMBO.

MR. JUSTICE MIDDLETON delivered the judgment of Mr. Justice Wendt in the case argued in appeal from the Police Court of Colombo, in which Mr. H. J. Hoare charged one Hanifa with cheating. The accused got three months' rigorous imprisonment and appealed, Mr. Bawa argued the appeal.

His Lordship says:—"The accused has been convicted of having cheated the complainant into buying thirty-four imitation precious stones and two rings set with similar stones (all worth Rs.450) for the price of Rs. 85, by representing that the stones were genuine gems. Two questions are involved in the appeal, viz., 1st, whether the accused made that representation, and 2nd, whether complainant was deceived by it and acted on the faith of it. On both points the evidence of the complainant and his first witness is clear and amply sufficient to sustain the conviction. Even assuming that the imitation stones were worth much more than Rs. 450, the offence would still be made out if complainant was deceived into thinking they were genuine and not imitations. I dismiss the appeal."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	1	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division..............	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total........	2	3	86
Total plague deaths to date ..	133,919		
Same date last year........	1	1	79

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co' steamer Scindia 2050 tons, Captain J Ruddock will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer Housatonic, 2,575 tons, Captain J B Henry, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from F. San Francisco via Colembo, with a cargo of 4,300 tons petroleum.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, 1653 tons, Captain C J Higgins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia 2292 tons, Captain A Tait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zaida, 2905 tons, Captain A M Rait, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 28 cabin and a number of deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Majidi, 1857 tons, Captain W H Coates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain A W Hewetson, Mr A Forbes, Mr and Mrs White, Miss Magmac, Mrs Judson, and 2 children, Mr Bolton, Mr Jamsetji Patel, 2 Mahomedans and a member of deck.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J. T. Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sir F Croft, Mr. Poletes, Miss Mullen, Mr. Moosa Khan, Mr. Advani, one native student, and number of deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 7.

Australia	2292	Tait	W & A Graham & Co
Ascot	3785	Booth	E Latham & Co
Ben Vrakie	2506	Findlay	W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba	1607	Bamber	M M & Co
Birina	2930	Jensen	Volkart Bros
Craighall	2867	Low	M M & Co
Clan Mackay	1653	Higgins	F M & Co
Dumra	763	Moxon	M M & Co
Henzada	1340	Logan	M M & Co
Housatonic	2575	Henry	
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Cory Bros & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Sharp	M M & Co
Loodiana	2124	Seddon	M M & Co
Lhasa	936	Hirst	M M & Co
Majidi	1857	Coates	B & P S N Co
Marmora	5000	Langborne	London...10-11 P & O Co
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi ...Bo S N Co
Mortlake	1737	Button	T M & Co
Newbridge	2397	Notman	K N & Co
Nizam	2041	Crebbin	I M & Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Allum	1918	Revill	Shah S N Co
Scindia	2050	Ruddock	Calcutta ...M M & Co
Sofala	3436	Shepherd	M M & Co
William Storrs	2334	Hill	Bo & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F F Bampbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agents.
A	Delhi	4783	Andaews	Shanghae	13-11	P & O S
B	Castello	2339	Leighton	Hull	9-11	F M & Co
C&R	Crosby Hall	2596	Leary	Antwerp	15-11	K N & Co
F	Nerbudda	2500	Dewing	Z'bar	8-11	M M & Co
G	Raon	296	Weidemann	Port Said	10-11	T M&Co
K	Zaida	2905	Rait	Jeddah	8-14	M M & Co
M	Shah Ameer	1977	Grant	Jaddah		N FShah S N Co
N	Valdivia	3195	Reid	Baltimore	12-11	R A Willis
O	Naseri	912	Primrose	Stream	9-11	B & P S N Co
P	Nigaristan	1491	Edmunds	Newport	12-11	K N & Co
Q	Islami	1605	Newby	Jedda	8-11	B & P S N Co

H W P D

	Courland	760	Ismail	G Ports	8-11	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circasia	4315	Haig	L'pool	21-11	W & A G & Co
3	Deo Balduino	3044	Brusaca	Genoa	15-11	F Crocco
5	Clan Macalister	3060	Sommerpet	Tuticorin	15-11	F M & Co
7	Bombay Maru	3398	Ishikawa	Kobe	10-11	N Y Kaisha
9	Neuenfels	3556	Weselob	K'chi	17-11	Glade &Co
10&11	Chupra	3954	England		N F	M M & Co
15	Capri	2717	Bglaito	Shanghai	17-11	F Crocco

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Housatonic s	Henry	San Francisco, Sept 18
	Birma s	Jensen	Copenhagen, Oct 3
7	Lhasa s	Hirst	Karachi, Nov 5
	Clan Mackay s	Higgins	Mauritius, Oct 26
	Australia s	Tait	Glasgow, Sept 28
	Mojidi s	Coates	Jeddah, Oct 25

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Djibouti s	Bonrepaux	Havre, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Zaida, Rait, for Jeddah.
" Scindia, Ruddock, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, for Australia.
" Australia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Majidi, for Jedah, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 7.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s. s.—44 bales hemp ropes, L Nursi; 15 bales gunny bags Lowether and Co; 1 bale skins H N and H Essa; 279 cwt cottonseed G Madhowji and Co; 75 bales hemp, S Cooverji; 6 bale skins K B Sajan; 12 bales hides M Jooomabhoy and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s. s.—4000 cwt bonemeal M Jamal; 20 bales wool T Chimondas; 500 cwt cotton seed N Peerbhoy; 61 bales wool E Dosa; 976 cwt old metals, P Anant; 5,000 cwt wheat 1,7499 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers

Circassia s. s.—1,982 cwt oil cakes The New Mofussil Co; 200 bales cottonfly and 200 bales savri cotton N Peerbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castello s. s.—1 bale carpets Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s. s.—15,000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Crosby Hall s.s.—6,000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwt castorseed L Ratishuaker; 2000 cwt oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s.s.—200 cwt Rajoo 17 cwt senna leaves 168 cwt Turmeric; 271 cwt methyseed 555 cwt mustarseed R Jeewandas; 13,860 cwt linseed J Fachiri; 1,000 cwt castorseed 3,000 cwt gingellyseed 10,000 cwt linseed and 2,000 cwt poppyseed L Dreyfus and Co: 18,079 cwt linseed 6,026 cwt rapeseed 11,598 cwts teelseed 5,700 cwt mowraseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s. s.—100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton The Baybay Company.

Circassia s. s.—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

D Balduino's. s.—1,264 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s. s.—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co 1,000 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton. The New Mofussil Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, S C Italiana.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Ville-de-la Crotat s—20 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crosley Hall s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 1,500 cwt poppyseed 500 cwt rapeseed Jehangir Gama and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s. s.—150 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 50 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 5 bundles carpets, R S N Talati and Co; 200 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

Bombay Maru s—375 cwt onions, R E Dadachanjee; 66 bales twist the Metsui B Kaisha.

Capri s—500 cwt onions, Hajee Oosman Abba; 200 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 1,000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 625 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 500 bales twist Tata and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, November 8.

The Range at Colaba will be available for Practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 10th instant from 1 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES.

COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 8.

66 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—To-day Thursday the 8th instant.
10" R M L and Company Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 10th instant.
Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII at Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
No 2 Co—To-day Thursday the 8th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 10th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

67 INSTRUCTION.

There will be instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists of Nos 1 and 2 Co at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder daily at 7 a.m. Thursday and Saturday excepted.

68 CLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

There will be class firing practice, including spoon competition under I V R A rules, on the British Infantry range at Colaba on Sunday next the 11th instant commencing at 7 a.m.

Arrangements have been made for refreshments.

Arms will be issued at the Fort Head-Quarters daily from 9-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and at Byculla Head-Quarters on Thursday and Friday from 9-30 to 2 p.m. also on Thursday evening at drill.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 3 8	=	— 1-16
3 per cent. Rentés	95 1-2	—	—1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1 2	—	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 1 2	—	— 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 3/4	=	unchanged
2 months hence	32 5/8	=	"
Spot in New York		=	
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·24 1-2	=	+ 1
Berlin cheques	20·52	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand		=	
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	—	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/4 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4 "	—	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 1/2	—	"
7 day market loans	5 1/4	—	"
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.			

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Othello R Rubattino.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady.
Total Sales	10,000
Spot	5·65—7
Egyptian F G F Brown	9 5/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	43,000
Futures closed	quiet

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·23	5·33	5·25
—11	—11	—11
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May.
5·28	5·30	5·33
— 11	—11	— 10
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·36	5·38	5·40
— 10	— 10	— 10

New York closed.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th November.

Cotton	4,988	bales.
Wheat	6,631	cwts.
Linseed	5,871	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	838	do
Gingellyseed	32,017	do
Poppyseed	900	do
Groundnuts	227	do
Castorseed	1,437	do
Rice	10,186	do
Myrabollams	1,792	do
Cottonseed	4,499	do
Mowraseed	905	do
Gram	1,452	do
Joowar	8,002	do
Maize	219	do

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE American markets were closed yesterday and the Liverpool advices show that the market closed quiet with a decline of 11 points in futures. Our local market opened dull with contracts quoted Rs. 2 to 3 lower. But as sellers are scarce, and there was some demand from the Bazaar, at the close the tone is steadier with quotations about Re. 1 higher than the official rates given below.

Sterling exchange is firm at our quotations. Rupee paper is quiet but steady. Mill shares are declining while Bank of Bombay shares are in demand and have advanced to Rs. 1,430. We quote:—

Petits	Rs. 3,540
Davids	" 440
Kohinoor	" 730

EXCHANGE.—Tone, Firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9/16d. to 3/8
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 9/16d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	171 1/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	140 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	167 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	229
Japan 30 do. do.	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	96-13
1st Settlement	96-13

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	12th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	11th Oct.	6	do.
Bank of Madras do.	18th Sept.	5	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (Ry terms)	190	179	..	25 Jan.
Bengals M G (Ry terms)	194	186	..	25 Nov
Do (M.-G.)	192	184	..	25 Jan.
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G	209	203	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	205	198	—	do
Julgaum (M-G)	207	200	..	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G) Karanja do (M-G) Akola do (M-G)	210	204	..	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	219	214	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	225	219	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	253	—	238	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	205	199	—	25 Jan.
S. Punjab	194	186	...	25 Nov.
Do.	192	184	...	25 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	10,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·25	5·25	5·27
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·31	5·32	5·35
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·38	5·40	5·42
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2

Repitition New Orleans futures 5th instant Dec. 9·75 and Jan. 9·81.

KARACHI FREIGHT. MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 7.

Freights.—The market has ruled steady during the week, but there is not much disposition on the part of shippers to take tonnage for near dates. The closing feeling is quiet. A fair line was booked by the Hansa line for February and March next year as detailed below.

Engagements.—The Wilson Line steamship Aleppo, December loading, booked for Hull 1,500 tons, cottonseed at 14s. The Hansa Line for Hamburg booked 3,500 tons, February loading, at 15s. and 4,100 tons March, at the same rate. A steamer one the berth booked 4,500 tons, December, at a rate not reported.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA NOVEMBER 7.

The area of low pressure in the Bay lies to the northwest of the Andamans still and is feebly developed. The rainfall associated with it has been light and local and the Burma monsoon conditions are weakly marked in the Peninsula, except on the extreme south.

In Burma light rain has fallen locally except in the northern districts and the largest amount of one inch was in Bassein. Cloud has decreased slightly and the skies are now only lightly to moderately overcast while the temperature has fallen slightly and is approximately normal.

In the Northeast of India and in Orissa the skies remain clear and in Chota Nagpur the air has become damper and the temperature has not changed much but is generally normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces the skies are now clear and the temperature normal.

In Kashmir the skies are still lightly clouded but in the rest of the Northwest of India they are clear and the air has become drier in Gujarat and Lower Sind, while the temperature has not changed appreciably but is normal or in slight excess.

In the extreme south of the Peninsula light to moderate local rain has fallen and the chief amounts are 2 inches in Cochin and one in Cuddalore, and in this area cloud has increased considerably and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast but in the rest of the peninsula they are generally lightly clouded and the air has become damper in Bombay, the Deccan and the West Coast while the temperature remains steady and is approximately normal, except in the north of Bombay and the Deccan, where it is in slight excess.

Local rain is probable in Burma and some rain on the southern half of the peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 6 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, 7th NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Madras, Cuddapah, Malegaon, Surat, Indore, Jaipur and Jacobabad and minimum 5° in excess at Ratnagiri and Jacobabad and 5° to 6° in defect at Veraval, Jabbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Deesa and the lowest 50° at Jabbulpore.

Cloudy and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in many places to the south latitude 18°.

Rain.—Only 7 stations report rain, the heaviest fall being 2·20" at Cochin.

Weather.—Winds are of cyclonic character on the Coromandel Coast and weather seems yet favourable for local rain in the south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GWILT—November 3, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, John Daniel Gwilt, late Manager, Tukvar Co., Ld., Darjiling.

NORDMANN—October 29, of cholera, at Idaiyangudi, Tinnevelly District, South India, Leonard Arthur Fischer Nordmann, Acting Assistant Inspector, Salt and Abkari Department, Madras, son of the late K F Nordmann, Esq., Acting District Engineer, P W D, Madras, aged 26 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3 m.; Sun sets, 5h. 24m.; High water 3-7m., 3-0a.; Low water, 9-32m., 8-15a.

Telegraph Committee, to examine Mr. N. Leslie, Superintendent of Telegraphs, and his Traffic Sub-assistant Superintendent.

Swami Abhedananda's lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p. m. (B. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Ville de la Ciotat" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on the 10th November.

H. H. THE THAKORE OF BHOWANAGAR:—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, after a short stay in Bombay returned to Bhownagar, leaving from the Colaba Railway Station on Tuesday night.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay held on the 31st October 1906, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim was elected President of the Anjuman in place of the late Hon, Mr. Justice Tyebjee.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.—At the Town Hall, yesterday, in connection with the enquiry on the hydro-electric Scheme, the Collector and President Mr. G. W. Hatch intimated that there would be no further enquiry.

FIRE IN A HOTEL.—Lastnight a fire broke out at the Dadur Hotel, near the Dadur Railway station. Information was given by telephone to the fire-brigades and the fire engines from Chinchpogly and Naigaum arrived at once on the scene, and put out the fire. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, and the damage is estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.—Four Mahomedan masons were working on a scaffold in a chawl at Ferguson Road on Tuesday where the plank on which they were standing gave way and two of the men fell down a height of twenty feet. They were taken to the Goculdas Hospital suffering from injuries about the face and person. The other two men saved themselves by clinging to the bamboo.

STREET ACCIDENT:—Bhagia Hindu labourer, was on Tuesday driving a bullock cart with an iron cylinder weighing about a ton and a half in it. He had hardly moved a few yards when a wheel of the cart struck against some heavy weight near Essaji Tajbhai foundry at Reay road, and the cart turned over. The cylinder came down upon the driver who was killed on the spot.

THE TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.—Members of the Telegraph Committee met at the Public Works Department Office yesterday, and received a deputation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and recorded evidence of Mr. N. Leslie and his Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Chits, retired Telegraph Master, was also examined who suggested the employment of lady signallers in the service.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGES HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and officers of 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry., Vol. String Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—

March	Under Freedom's Flag	Nowowieski
Overture	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Selection	I'l Frovatore	Verdi
Caprice	The Whistler and his dog	A. Pryor
Selection	Sergeant Brue	Lehmanns
Valse	Wiener Frauen	Lehal

OPIUM-EATING WOMAN.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas Mr. McMullen, Chief Opium Inspector, charged Ribia Husein, a Mahomedan woman from Bhushire with importing opium into Bombay without a license. The accused was landing from the steamer yesterday morning when she was stopped on suspicion and searched. For some time past the preventive officers had been suspecting women importing opium, which they concealed on their person. A woman was specially employed to search their person. About five tolas of opium was found on the woman. His worship fined her Rs. 75.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU BOY.—Mr. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Narayen, a Hindu boy. About four weeks ago his father had charged him with theft in respect of a currency note for one thousand rupees before the fourth Presidency Magistrate. He was warned and discharged. But since that day the boy remained morose and melancholy. On Tuesday night his father awoke on hearing some rumbling noise and found deceased breathing heavily in his bed. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Hospital where it was discovered he was suffering from opium poison. He died an hour after the admission. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

ILLICIT IMPORT OF OPIUM.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dracup, fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. McMullen, Chief Inspector of the Opium Department, charged Vali Mahomed Ali Mahomed, an inhabitant of the Northern India, with importing five pounds of opium into Bombay and possessing the same without a license. The accused came to Bombay by the North-East Mail and alighted at the Byculla Railway Station yesterday morning, when Mahomed Husein, of the Abkari Department, stopped and searched him. From his luggage five pounds and thirty tolas of opium was found. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 with the alternative of a month's further imprisonment.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION:—A correspondent writes: The grounds of the St. Mary's Ex-Students Union presented a lively scene last Saturday evening. The ladies of the Union had their first evening At Home under the auspices of the newly elected Ladies' Committee. While some of the ladies and gentlemen were playing tennis, others were enjoying themselves at Badminton, Billiards, Cards and Draughts. Tea and cakes were served on little tables placed about the grounds and the pretty dresses of the ladies and happy faces of children made the place quite gay. The excellent band of St: Mary's College discoursed sweet music at intervals under the able direction of Rev. Father Schaeffer, S. J., to whom the members are indebted for his kindness. Mesdames Veevers, Hanson and Pereira were indefatigable in their exertions to make the evening the great success it was.

THE MISSING NECKLACE.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Odhauji Khetsey was charged with receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen. Last month the family of Fakirchand Nugindas, a Hindoo, attended a function in the Madhav Baug where a pearl necklace worth Rs. 2,000 was missed from the person of a girl. The police were informed and accused's room was searched on suspicion as the police knew that he was a noted character and employed bad characters for the purpose of committing thefts, burglary &c., About 76 pearls from the necklace were found in accused's possession. This was only a tenth part of the total value lost. The accused explained that in a gambling house a man named Bhoja lost Rs. 60 and as he had no cash on him at the time he gave the accused those 76 pearls. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BAD ACCOUNTANT.—On Monday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case, in which C. Carney stood charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant. The accused was employed by Messrs. Coutts and Company, Hornby Road, as a salesmen on a certain fixed salary per month and also commission on the goods sold by accused. The complainant's firm being the Bombay Agents of Messrs. Faulding and Company, of Austria and London, the accused was engaged to push and sell in Bombay market the goods of Faulding & Company. The accused was also authorised to collect money for the sale of the goods and deliver the cash to complainant in the evening after having made the necessary entries in the books of account, kept by the accused. The accused omitted to credit three items of money collected from merchants in the account of Messrs. Faulding and Company. Those three items which were made the subject matter of the charges were: Rs. 2-13-0; Rs. 31 and Rs, 34, The Magistrate found the accused guilty on all accounts and fined him Rs. 120 for the first charge and Rs. 30 for each of the second and third charges.

THE FAR EAST.

JAPAN'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

Famine and Flood.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 19.

THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF JAPAN.

MR. Takashi Masuda, one of the Mitsui family and a leader therefore in the commercial and financial activities of Japan, has been tabulating his country's resources and estimating its prospects in rivalry with other nations for the trade of the world. The statement of his conclusions is of considerable value and interest, and chiefly because it declares at the outset that, rapid and systematic as the growth of Japan's foreign trade has been since 1868, "she yet stands at a remote distance from the point that she ought to reach considering the resources of the country, the energy of the people and the opportunities offered to them." A comparison is drawn with the foreign trade of Great Britain and of the United States; that of the former represents from £17 to £21 per capita of the population; of the latter from $25 to $29 gold. Japan's total trade on the other hand works out at, from thirteen to fifeeen yen only per capita. Mr. Masuda, however, has no misgiving about the future, and he proceeds to point out some of the reasons for the faith that is in him.

It is not usual to regard Japan as a country with much scope for agricultural development, yet Mr. Masuda puts this in the forefront of the possibilities of the future. Of the 23,246,000 acres of arable land in the Empire only 12,696,000 acres are under cultivation, and even this is only now being put to the most profitable uses with the aid of science in farming. There is much waste land available for paddy-fields or for the raising of tea and mulberries and "when the farmers, who form the majority of our population shall have been enabled to increase their purchasing power, because of the profits they have realized from exporting their by-products such as silk, tea and other articles, they will on the one hand raise the standard of living, and on the other will invest some of their money in the improvement of our industries." The mining industry which is of more recent growth, offers larger prospects than agriculture. As yet it is hardly out of its infancy, in spite of the fact that there are some 6,000 mining districts, and the principal mines are provided with the most elaborate modern machinery. The possession of vast coal fields as yet unexploited is one of Japan's greatest potential assets. Hardly less important are her immense forests. Mr. Masuda emphasises the remarkable fact that 61·9 per cent of the entire Empire, including Formosa, is forest land; Austria and Hungary, the most richly timbered countries in Europe have percentages only of 32·5 and 27·6 respectively. The output of lumber from Japan has, however, been comparatively small and hardly any has been exported as yet.

Since the war there has been a disposition to consider Japan as already in enjoyment of her new status as a power to be reckoned with politically and commercially. In commerce, there are no limits to her ambition and it is evident that Japanese competition will be increasingly felt in both hemispheres. Her natural resources have hardly been tapped as yet; in the matter of internal facilities and communications she is only making a biginning now, and she has, what other young countries have not, an abundance of cheap skilled labour. Her greatest lack, as Mr. Masuda points out is capital, but with all the other elements of success present, she will gain the use of capital as a reward of her high commercial credit. The next few years will see a revolution in Japan almost more startling in its result than that which overthrew the Shogun, and more significant for the trading nations of the world than the victories of Mukden and Tsushima.

FAMINE AND FLOOD.

There is only one item—Want! Famine is the opening of a letter which recenty arrived here from Suchien, Ku. The letter goes on:—It is on us with its savage fights, its anaemia, its sickening langour, and its fevers. Perhaps there are ten million souls in the area affected. When the wheat was lost fears were expressed over and over again till we grew callous and thought that it was probably not so bad after all, as farmers complain after every harvest.

Then the July rains rotted the growing corn (maize). The lands were ploughed in August and hopes of an autumn crop of corn, beans and potatoes, encouraged the people. Two weeks later the whole face of the country was again flooded and much more than half of the later crops were destroyed. Even at this time of writing the whole of the lowlands have again become so flooded that it will be very late before the wheat can be sown if at all. This has, of course, raised the price of cereals to two or three times the normal market rate.

A trip northwards from Chinkiang, now, gives one an idea of the fearful floods. All along the canal water is in the houses and boats are anchored at the doorposts.

The lakes which lie West of Paoying and Kaoyiu, and cover quite 1,000 square miles, in normal seasons, are now nearly ten feet higher than usual. The yellow flood wrinkling and glinting on the horizon tells a tale of the woe left in its track.

On seeing an old acquaintance, and hearing of the almost absolute failure of his crops, I asked; "If that is true now tell me honestly how you with your twelve mouths to feed are living at all. They had been living on elm and sweet potato leaves, mixed with a handful of grain and boiled. He calculated that even such poor food would only last till New Year and after that he did not know what would happen. "We will probably not all be able to see another harvest" he said. One little wonders that there is seizing of grain everywhere and that robbery is rampart. We hear rumours to-day of 400 armed men in Hsiaohsien on the borders of Kiangsu and Shantung who are robbing pawnshops and making trouble. The Empress Dowager has made a contribution to these sufferers. Any relief that can be given will, of course, be entirely inadequate. If one should give all his substance to feed the poor it would hardly be felt beyond his immediate neighbours. We hope, however, to be able to distribute relief funds to those within our reach. But probably money cannot be wisely given away before late Winter or early Spring. In the meanwhile all our poor acquaintances are bringing all their furniture and stuff and begging us to purchase it that they may provde for the present.

NAVAL CAPTURES IN THE WAR.

It was stated some time ago that the Japanese Naval Department's plans provided for the completion of the shipbuilding programme in 1912 and of the repairs to Japanese and captured warships by 1914. A Tokio message now reports, however, that in view of financial considerations it has been decided that the entire work shall be finished by 1913, a curtailment of one year. A reduction of Y25,000,000 in the expenditure will be effected. The repairs to the captured vessels are to be completed by 1907, the construction of new vessels by 1910, and the restoration of armaments to the ante-bellum condition by 1913. All the captured vessels will be equipped with old armaments, with the exception of the Iwami. Although, however, the new warships will be completed in 1910 it is not expected that their armament and equipment will be finished before 1913.

THE COMMERCIAL ATTACHE.

The announcement that the Acting Commercial Attache of the British Legation will henceforth spend a portion of his time in Shanghai, will be at all events a partial satisfaction to British merchants here. Common sense would seem to indicate that a commercial attache should have his headquarters in the chief commercial centre, and Mr. J.W. Jamieson was indeed located here and kept closely in touch with the mercantile life of the port. It is, we understand no fault of Mr. Hosies that since he has held the acting appointment, he has not been seen in Shanghai but while the new conditions which have arisen since the war, have made it advantageous for the attache to keep in close touch with the Minister, Sir John Jordan has quickly realised that Shanghai has certain permanent claims which deserve attention. Mr. Hosie will be here in a few days and it is now for our British merchants to take the best advantage of his six weeks' stay.

THE REORGANIZATION OF MILITARY TITLES.

In its present state of transition from the old to the modern style there has been considerable confusion in the use of titles in the newly organised foreign modelled forces in the North, many military designations in that Army having been manufactured on the spur of the moment, so that what may be understood in the Peiyang is so much "dead language" to the people of the rest of the Empire. Indeed the Council of Army Reorganization has found it difficult to make the old system of military ranks and their accompanying status and authority fit with those now required in the newly organised forces, and there seems to be a confusion in names and designations in the North that is most bewildering to an outsider. It is, however, generally acknowledged that the Japanese system of military ranks and titles is the most simple in the world, and that China cannot do better than copy her neighbour in this matter as in her civil system of government. With this in view, therefore, we understand that H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shihk'ai has memorialised the Throne strongly advocating such a step and has suggested that a Military Commission be sent to Japan at an early date to study the matter in that country, preparatory to its introduction into the Chinese Army

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Leicesters vs. Parel Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 7.

Only one game was played this evening; it was between the Leicesters and the Parel Gymkhana. The game was hotly contested and was full of interest from the beginning to the end. In the First Half it was difficult to choose between the two teams. The Parel Gymkhana played brilliantly and with combination which was admirable, but they were branded with the worst of luck. They had the Leicesters well in hand, but every effort of theirs to score was frustrated by a formidable opposition from the Leicesters. In the Second Half the Leicesters put on a spurt and scored three goals in quick succession; but for all that the Parel boys are entitled to the greatest credit for their splendid exhibition. The game ended by the Leicesters beating the Parel Gymkhana by 3 goals to love. Score:—

The Leicesters	Goals 3
Parel Gymkhana	*Nil.*

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Opening of the Season.

THE opening Races of the season, 1906-7, will be held on Saturday next, 10th November, and will terminate at Hog Island.

There will be a launch back from Hog Island after dinner on Saturday.

There will be a Ladies' Tiffin at Hog Island, open to all members of the Club, and their guests, on Sunday, 11th instant, and a launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 12 o'clock noon.

For the convenience of the members wishing to spend Saturday night at Hog Island, a Bunder Boat to convey servants and kit will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1. P. M., on Saturday.

RACES.

A. and B. classes amalgamated. Time in hand. Scratch boat starts at 3-25 P. M. Course No. 23. From Committee Vessel round Butcher Beacon, leaving it to post round, Red Channel Buoy North of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round B. W. H. S, Buoy, N. N. E. of Elephanta leaving it to starboard and finishing at Hog Island. Length of course, 10. 6 miles.

Tomtit class and Small Boat Handicap Race. Start at 3-30 P.M., Special course. From the Committee Vessel, round Butcher Beacon, leaving it to port, round B.W.H.S., N.N.E., of Elephanta, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Hog Island.

The finishing line at Hog Island will be between a mark-boat and the mark post on the Island. The mark boat will be moored as nearly as possible in line with the mark-post and the lower of the two Palm trees on the West of the Island. Should the mark boat not be in position, the finishing line will be the line of the mark-post and the lower Palm tree—the palm tree, the mark-post and the caisson off the end of the pier being practically in line.

Entries will close at noon, on Friday 9th instant. It is at the discretion of the Honorary Secretary of the Sailing Committee to accept late entries, but for these double entrance fees will be charged.

J. E. NEEDHAM,
Hon. Secretary, Sailing Committee R.B.Y.C.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF RICE.

Distress Among the Poor Anticipated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 7.

According to well founded reports amongst the poorer classes of the Burmese Rangoon appears to be on the eve of great distress amongst that community. This unfavourable prospect is threatened by the price of rice, the staple production of the Province and principal food of the native classes especially Burmese, who subsist upon it and convert it into all kinds of dishes. Dealers were one time selling it at Rs. 5 per basket or Rs. 15 per bag but the price is now raised to Rs. 6 per basket or Rs. 18 per bag. This stringency in price has naturally placed it out of the reach of the poorer classes and unless there is reduction in the near future looting is feared as recently happened in Eastern Bengal and Assam owing to distress prevailing there.

NATIVE CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

Appropriating the Money of His Name-sake.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

A Native Constable, named Ram Kissen Singh of the Howrah Reserve Force drew from the Post Office Savings Bank, a sum of Rs. 200 belonging to another retired Constable of the same name by representing himself as the right man. He is now being prosecuted.

THE CAMPBELL HOSPITAL STRIKE.

Eight Students Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

In pursuance of Telegraphic instructions from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, eight Bengalee students have been summarily dismissed for active participation in the strike.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The Queen's Brother and Prince George of Greece.

THE Danish Steamer "Birma" of 2,930 Tons, under the command of Captain C. Jensen, R. N. R., which is on her way to the Far East, arrived in Bombay harbour late on Tuesday evening from Copenhagen, which port she left on the 3rd October with their Royal Higenesses Prince Waldimor, who is the brother of the King of Denmark and of Queen Alexandra of England; and Prince George of Greece, who is the son of the King of Greece and former Governor of Crete. Besides, there are the following passengers on board:—Etatsraad Andersen, Director of the East Asiatic Co. Ltd., of Copanhagen; His Excellency Gehejmekoufe,-reusroad Demitz; Mr. Gebejmeetatsroad Gluekstad; Mr.; Mrs, and Miss Kirus Wallenberg, Miss Nannie Wallenberg; Mr. Stohhohen; Mr. Kommandoi Dreckeel; Mr. O. Aindrup; Mr. Kaur Svedstrup; Miss A. Andersen; and Miss Blekinyberg. The vessel will remain in port till Saturday next, when she resumes her voyage to the Far East.

To us in India write the *Madras Mail*, it is difficult to believe that there has been so great a change in the ideas of our Indian fellow-subjects as critics abroad seem to infer from the agitation in Bengal. The Bengalis have been told by their friends in England to agitate, and to go on agitating, because by that means they will assuredly, so they say, induce Mr. Morley to reverse the deliberate policy of his predecessor and the Indian Government. They tacitly expect the Government whose policy they denounce to protect them from any untoward consequences of their agitation. They take no account of the fact that the Mussalman community is becoming disquieted and anxious, and that Viceroy himself was compelled to assure them that his Administration would on no account depart from its traditional policy of absolute impartiality.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DIVIDED COUNSELS IN THE CONGRESS.

AN important crisis appears to be at hand in Indian native politics, observes the writer on Indian affairs in the *Times*. It has long been known that there are two parties in the Indian National Congress, composed respectively of Moderates and Extremists, but it has hitherto been difficult to discover which of these two parties preponderated. The Congress claims to play the part of a constitutional Opposition, to the Indian Government, and, like most Oppositions, it is made up of men representing many shades of opinion. Its strength has always lain not so much in its political programme as in the fact that it represented an aspiration, an aspiration which most Englishmen recognize to be perfectly natural and legitimate, and which may be described as the ambition of raising Indians to the *status* of free citisens. There are obviously many ways by which this end may be reached, and the Congress movement has received support from men who differed widely one from another as to the means by which their ultimate object was to be realized. The official proceedings of the Congress have usually been governed by the Moderate men, the party which hopes for a gradual and progressive expansion of Indian liberties, and whose ambition is to place India on a level with the self-governing colonies, and who desire that India when autonomous shall remain within the circle of the British Empire. The late Mr. Justice Tyabjee and the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee were good representatives of this Moderate party, and the policy which they outlined is still pursued by such men as Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. These gentlemen have always shown themselves willing to co-operate with Englishmen and with the Government; they have aimed at developing the liberties and political privileges which the British Government has conferred upon India, and they have never desired a rapture with England. The influence which the Congress have been able to exercise upon the course of public affairs is entirely due to these men, who have impressed officials in England and in India with their moderation and their political capacity. But the Congress has also received support from men who favoured political methods of a very different complexion. There are professed adherents of the Congress who aim at severing the connexion between India and England altogether, and who believe that this end may be achieved in the lifetime perhaps, of this or the next generation, by steadily inflaming hostility to the Government; by persistent misrepresentation of the motives of officials, by attributing the poverty of the people to the Administration, and by emphasizing the alien character of the Government they hope to create a sufficiently widespread movement of discontent to make the government of the country impossible. Of this school of thought is Mr. Tilak, who was convicted by a Court of law some years ago of attempting to excite disaffection. It is asserted that men of this type have not hitherto had much weight in the inner councils of the Congress, but they have a certain hold over popular assemblies, and they have succeeded in inspiring a considerable proportion of the Indian Press with their views. These newspapers have created among Englishmen a great deal of prejudice against the whole Congress movement; their comments upon Englishmen and the English administration are charged with an acerbity and malevolence which does not advance their cause, and which appears to be at variance with the sentiments they exhibit in private life. It has been suggested that the motives which govern an Indian editor of this class are similar to those of a school boy who wishes to see how far he can go in "checking" the master and who wins the admiration of his school-fellows by his temerity; whatever the right explanation may be, the tone of this section of the Press is such as to create the impression that the extreme party predominates in the Congress. This is the reason of the opposition of most Englishmen in India to the movement; they fear that the moderate speeches of the leaders do not represent the opinions of the bulk of the party; they anticipate that if the Congress ever obtained political power the violent men would use it against England. The Mahomedans are troubled by a similar distrust. "It is all very well," an up-country Mahomedan will say, "for the official leaders of the Congress to profess great solicitude for our interests, but I know as a matter of fact that the actual supporters of the Congress in my town are representatives of that militant Hinduism which aims at sweeping away every trace of Mahomedan influence in India."

The events of the last year have brought the Extremists in the Congress party into prominence. The ill-feeling worked up from Calcutta over the partition of Bengal was incompatible with moderate counsels, and the agitation, which appears to have been kept up from a conviction—encouraged, no doubt, by British politicians of the type of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, M. P., advising "mass meetings by the dozen"—that Mr. Morley would give way to pressure, has steadily become more hostile to British interests and to the supremacy of the British Raj. Even Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, who, in spite of his antecedents, has hitherto been given the benefit of the doubt and reckoned among the Moderates, has been led into extravagances the effect of which upon his own reputation he is likely to regret. But with his leadership the Extremist party, to which he has lately played up, is not apparently satisfied; they have publicly repudiated the Moderates and organized a political campaign of their own. A certain Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, who appears to be the most prominet among them, has been touring Bengal in avowed imitation of Mr. Tilak; this gentleman edits two papers in English, *New India* and *Bande Mataram*, which have the peculiarity of expressing extreme views in moderate language. In the latter paper he published on September 8 a statement of his political views, which though quietly even civilly, worded, is perfectly unambiguous in meaning:—

The time has come when, in the interest of truth and civic advancement and the freedom of the people, our British friend should be distinctly told that, while we are thankful for all the kind things they have done for us already, the sacrifices to make out lot easy and their yoke light, we cannot any longer suffer ourselves to be guided by them in our attempts at political progress and emancipation. Their point of view is not ours: they desire to make the Government of India popular without ceasing in any sense to be essentially British. We desire to make it autonomous and absoulutely free of British control.

In the same number Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal turns cruelly upon the leaders of the Moderate party in Calcutta:—"Mere speeches," he says, "delivered to secure the applause of a handful of men, to get recognized by the Government as 'leaders,' may serve the purpose of self-seeking men; but they are not likely to do good to the nation. The heroes of a nation live in its hamlets. To these hamlets we must go. If we cannot, the sooner we give up playing at politics the better for us all." So to the hamlets Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal has gone to popularize extreme views. He and his party are now attempting to capture the Congress machine, and they are pressing for the nomination of Mr. Tilak as the president of this year's meeting. The election of Mr. Tilak would definitely commit the Congress to extreme opinions, for Mr. Tilak has never modified the views which a Court of law condemed as seditious. The Moderate party has attempted to prevent Mr. Tilak's candidature by nominating the veteran Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the hope that the prestige of his name will secure a unanimous election and thus retain the tradition of sobriety at least in the official utterances of the Congress.

The struggle between the two parties marks an important epoch in the political education of India. It is not in the interest of public honesty that men holding such fundamentally different views as those professed by Mr. Tilak and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale should continue the pretence of working together. A public repudiation of what may be called the "physical force" partly may possibly be forced upon the Moderates, and if they have the courage to take this step, they will probably strengthen their own position. Already there are signs that the sober men who do not figure very prominently in politics, but who yet constitute the backbone of the Congress, are growing impatient of the violent abuse with which the Government and the British nation have been assailed; these are men whom it is believed the Congress cannot afford to lose, for they are said to provide a very important part of the funds of the movement. By formally repudiating the Extremists the Congress may receive a considerable accession of strength from the communities which have hitherto held aloof; there are Englishmen and Mahomedans who are in sympathy with the Congress aspiration to raise the political *status* of the Indian people, but they have hitherto abstained from giving the movement their support because of the violent opinions of some of its adherents; some of these would undoubtedly join if the idea of separation from England were explicitly disavowed and condemned.

Englishmen are often indignant that the men who are known in private life to hold views of great sobriety have never publicly disconnected themselves from the Extremists. This indignation is legitimate; the leaders of the Congress cannot be cleared from the charge of accepting the support of men with whom they are in radical disagreement. But the time has probably not yet come when Indian politicians should be judged by European standards. Fairness certainly requires that we should recognize the tactical difficulties of the position in which they are placed. The Indian National Congress claims to be the popular and the national party; but it does not include the peasants, for they never meddle with such high matters as politics; neither does it represent, though it has lately been taking to ingratiate itself with, the old-fashioned Hindus of extreme orthodoxy, who have no sympathy with a movement entirely dominated by European ideals; nor does it comprise the Mahomedans, who have publicly recorded their disagreement with the Congress programme. The Congress deserves to be called national and popular only for the reason that it has the support of the great bulk of the educated Hindus and because there is no other political organisation in existence to dispute its claim. A party so situated cannot afford to alienate any supporters; it dares not give a handle to its enemy by allowing any other party to come into existence; it cannot afford to jeopardise its claim to represent Indian opinion. This is probably the best excuse that can be made for the Moderates, but it is an excuse which, from the nature of things they are precluded from avowing. The action of the Extremists has at last forced their hand, and the two parties are now at open variance.

The most probable forecast that can be made of the near future is that the Moderates will succeed in rallying the majority to their supports. Should however, the struggle end in the victory of Mr. Tilak's supporters, a not improbable contingency would then be the formation of a strong middle party, which is perhaps the event most to be desired. Such a party would contain the Moderate Hindus who have hitherto been the chief strength of the Congress, and the Parsis, and would not improbably be joined by the Mahomedans. A middle party so constituted would be able to exert a great influence upon public affairs, but it is hardly likely to come into being unless the Hindu leaders are prepared to abandon methods of agitation which are inevitably tinged with racial jealousy, and to postpone to a distant future all schemes for numerical representation. These have hitherto been the most prominent planks in the Congress platform; if they were once discarded the ground would be cleared for an alliance of all the forces of moderate progress, and the bulk of the other reforms demanded by the Congress would probably be realized.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Budget Estimates for 1907-08.

The Municipal Commissioner, yesterday, submitted Budget Estimates for the year 1907-08, at the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee as under:—

Sir,—As required by Section 125 of the Municipal Act 1888 I have the honour to lay before the Standing Committee an advance copy of the Budget Estimates of this City for the ensuing year 1907-08.

The expenditure is estimated at No. 96·39, 886 and the income, at the reduced rates of taxation proposed at Rs. 92,14,000 thus providing for a deficit of Rs. 4,25,886. Without the reductions in taxation proposed the income would have stood at Re, 96,72,000 and the much desired equalibrium between Income and Expenditure would have thus been attained.

3. The increase in the rateable valuable of properties, however, bringing with it a large augmentation in in our Revenues from General Tax, Water Tax and Halalkhore Tax combined with a large increase in our Income from Water by meter measurement and the comparatively large revenue balances at our disposals have seemed to me to warrant the continued departure from an equilibrium deemed essential in theory in favour of a deficit practically desireable.

The state of our surplus balances is as follows:—

As per published account for 1905-06, (including the one lakh required by law)		Rs. [illegible]
Deduct		
Deficit for 1906-07 as budgeted for	Rs. 2,33,384	
Extra grants sanctioned up-to-date	" 2,06,195	
Reserve for additional grants for Paltan Road rent, &c	" 1,50,553	
		[illegible]
		Rs. 14,10,000
Add—		
(1) Excess in revised estimates of Income for 1906-07		Rs. 2,49,000
(2) Savings in expenditure in revised estimates of Income for 1906-07		Rs. 20,000
Estimated surplus balances on 31-3-1907		Rs. [illegible]

The needs of this City do not, it seems to me, require that so large a surplus balance should be maintained and it has consequently been drawn upon to reduce taxation during the ensuing financial year. The reductions in taxation proposed by me with the amounts involved are as follows:—

Particulars.	Income at present rates.	Income at proposed rates.	Amount of reduction.	Rate of reduction.
General Tax including fire tax	82,20,000	79,36,000	2,74,000	1/4 per cent. on rateable value.
Bicycle Tax	10,000	Nil	10,000	Tax abolished.
Water tax by valuation	7,27,000	6,11,000	1,16,000	1/2 per cent. on rateable value.
Water Tax by Meter Measurement—				
(1) Trade purposes	3,90,350	3,71,020	19,000	One anna per 1,000 gallons for 2nd half year.
(2) Railways	1,889,000	1,72,000	17,000	2 as per 1,000 gallons as above.
(3) Domestic & flushing purposes	1,20,000	1,07,000	13,000	1 as per 1,000 gallons as above.
(4) Religious & charitable purposes	28,000	21,000	7,000	2 as per 1,000 gallons as above.
(5) Port Trust properties	71,000	69,000	2,000	½ anna per 1,000 gallons as above.
Town duties.				
(a) Beer	15,000	Nil	15,000	Tax abolished
(b) Firewood	35,000	Nil	35,000	

The principles that have guided me in proposing these reductions are:—

(1) That those sources of income should be dealt with which year by year are expanding and rates governing which will not with the data at present available, require alteration in future, while their retention at an enhanced figure would throw an unnecessary burden on the ratepayers.

Of such are the General Tax and the "Water tax by valuation."

(2) That the income to be derived from the Water Tax shall not be out of proportion to the expenditure incurred in providing a water supply for the City.

Except for large reduction proposed such would be the case.

(3) That where possible those taxes should be abolished which cause worry to the public or to traders out of proportion to the revenues accruing to the Municipality or to services rendered in return by the Municipality.

Of such seem to me the tax on Bicycles and Beer.

(4) That as far as the revenues will permit indirect taxation should be reduced.

I have chosen the tax on firewood as the most suitable for reduction.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla presiding.

ELECTRIC PUNKHAS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, stating that in view of the favourable rate of two annas per unit offeredly the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited for working electric fans, he suggested that the punkhas now in use in the several departments located in the Municipal buildings should be replaced by electric fans. Thirty-nine fans were required and the cost would be Rs. 7,096.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the necessary expenditure.

MUNICIPAL TENDERS.

The following letter from the Commissioner with reference to the system of receiving tenders was referred to a Sub-Committee:

"With reference to your memo No. 4322, dated the 18th forwarding for my information an extract from the proceedings of a Committee of the Corporation dealing with suggestions for improvements in the system of receiving tenders, I have the honour to state that the conclusions of the Committee seems to me to be open to very grave objection.

In the first place the "suggestions" which they were to have made appear to take the form of rules which are to be binding on the Commissioner in his executive capacity. I believe, I am right in saying that the Corporation have no power to pass such rules in which case these rules are clearly *ultra vires* and cannot be enforced. Secondly, the rules associate the Municipal Secretary with the Commissioner as a Joint Executive Officer. This innovation also appears to me illegal and highly objectionable. As regards the Standing Committee and the receipt of tenders the Municipal Act appears to me to give no power to the Standing Committee as regards the receipt of tenders but merely the power of adjudicating as to which tender of those received by the Commissioner is to be accepted.

In fact the whole extract of proceedings forwarded to me seems to be based on a misconception of the respective duties of the Corporation, the Standing Committee, the Municipal Secretary and the Commissioner, and I would therefore be glad if you would place this letter in the hands of the Committee before their report is printed for submission to the Corporation. I would further remark that the extract of proceedings give no hint of any abuses in the present method of receipt of tenders, nor does it say that any complaints have been received on the subject. The need for the Committee's recommendation is not there fore very clear. I should be glad if the Committee could limit their report to putting forward suggestions on which the Commissioner might, if the Corporation approve, be [illegible] to report. If the Committee so desire, I shall [illegible] to take legal opinion as to the power of the Corporation to pass rules of this nature for which I can find no authority in the Act. I would draw the particular attention of the Committee to Section 64 (3) of the Municipal Act."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMARTNESS
AND
DESPATCH
WE EXPECT FROM OUR SERVANTS.

We can smarten them up with suitable materials for their clothing which will make them comfortable and a credit to their Employers.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1906.

THE ABSENTEE GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC feeling regarding the migration of Government is beginning to manifest itself in the form of letters to the Press. Representations have been made to Government, but, as transpired at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, Government sees no reason to depart from its usual custom—to spend as much time as possible in Poona and Mahableshwar and as little as possible in Bombay. We do not go so far as a correspondent who declaims because the Government and Members of Council were not here to receive the United States Cruiser Squadron. Those ships did not come here to pay a formal visit, but to buy coal and to give their men leave ashore. There was no occasion for any representative of Government of greater importance than the one who actually waited upon the Admiral. But that does not make the absence of Government from the capital for such prolonged periods any the less to be condemned. During the time the Governor of Bombay, his Councillors and the senior officials of every Department of State have been marking time at Mahableshwar, the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras and the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces have been on tour visiting centres of importance in their jurisdictions and investigating the representations of the people directly interested in schemes which have been laid before them for the development of various districts and the provision of facilities for general improvement. It is remarkable that the season the Governors of Bombay—not merely the present Governor—should choose as the time for their journeyings to distant parts of the presidency, a portion of the season when residence in Bombay is wholly unobjectionable from whatever point of view it may be considered. The coming cold season is not likely to form an exception to the rule for, after opening the Barsi Light Railway extension, his Excellency is understood to contemplate a prolonged tour of which a sea-trip will form a part. Absences thus occasioned will reduce the stay of his Excellency in Bombay by about one-half and so the Capital City will have almost as much of his presence as Mahableshwar, where it is no more necessary for Government to assemble than at Bijapur or Bandra.

It may be desirable, if not actually necessary, for Government to sojourn a portion of the year elsewhere than in Bombay, but even that is doubtful. To an occasional trip to the hills there can be no objection, but the business of the Presidency can most conveniently and most beneficially be conducted at and from Bombay, and whether the Governor himself is unable to bear the climate of Bombay all the year round, Members of Council and the heads of Departments can. They are thoroughly well acclimatised and so would an imported Governor be after the first twelve-months. Lord Lamington is understood to be anxious to leave some monument of his administration behind him, and the form he would like it to take is the establishment of the projected museum. But the idea might as well be abandoned at once. Lord Lamington will not see the Museum an accomplished fact, even if he stays out the full period of his allotted time. But if he will abolish this form of pretending to govern from far distant places he will leave his name writ large in the history of the presidency, than the successful administration of which, Lord Harris once said he could conceive nothing more meritorious than that of United South Africa or the Dominion of Canada. It has been said that the Governors of Bombay object to the costliness of entertaining in Bombay. Lord Northcote, with his well-filled private purse, certainly made it difficult for any Governor but one similarly affluent, to follow him. But a long succession of entertainments is uncalled for and unnecessary. In the capital, life is both real and earnest, and although there is something to be gained by the administration and the people coming into close acquaintance, it is not essential that the Government shall lay the foundation-stone of every building, a size larger than the average dak bungalow, or formally inaugurate every annexe to an existing institution. But there is a feeling abroad, which is gaining strength every day that the proper place for the Government, his Council and the heads of all Departments is in the Capital City for, at very least, one-half of the year, if not more. And truth to tell there is no sufficient reason or excuse why this should not be so, except custom—and a very bad custom at that.

The need of a change is not merely the cry of an ill-informed public, or of enthusiastic merchants and business-men who have made Bombay what it is. Officials themselves admit the inconvenience of the present system. Sir Frederick Lely, in the jottings published shortly after his retirement, bore testimony to the rising cry of "Let us have rulers who know us." The isolation of Government from day-to-day life, said our former Commissioner, is aggravated by a change which it could not possibly help and which is only now reaching its climax. And again; considering all Englishmen are bound together, at least by common difficulties, it is remarkable that there is almost as little vital contact in Bombay Presidency between them and Government as between the Natives and Government." When Sir Frederick became Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, he tells us, he was much struck by the different spirit in which that region was administered as compared with the Bombay Presidency. "There on a file of papers about some thorny subject that has been before the highest authority, the note is frequent, 'Ask Mr. A or Mr. B to come and see me about this,' or 'Secretary will please discuss this matter with Mr. C.' If this were done in Bombay Presidency, Mr. A or Mr. B would necessarily be absent from his post for at least a week, for four days would be gone travelling to and from Mahableshwar. In the Central Provinces it may be said that "unless he is sure enough of his own experience the head of the province does not ever arrive at a serious conclusion without personal touch with the men who will have to carry out his orders or be affected by them. In Bombay so far as my experience goes, the Member of Council, in charge of a matter, never dreams of consulting privately or demi-officially, or freely talking to a Commissioner or Collector. Everyone not dried up in a Secretariat knows that practical questions affecting the conduct of men often have subtle phases and obscure sides which cannot be expressed on foolscap and are invisible or misunderstood from the heights of a hill-station, but can be brought out in informal conversation." We doubt not there are officials in active work to-day who could bear similar witness, but we do not propose to ask them to reveal what must remain State secrets for the time. Yet we do know that the transaction of public business is retarded by what Sir Frederick Lely calls the "aloofness" of Government aloofness in a double sense, which cannot but exist so long as Government prefers ease and quiet on a heights of hill-stations to the busy turmoil of the plains and the strenuous life of the Capital City.

EDUCATION IN JAIPUR.

WE are forced to wonder how far education would have progressed in the State of Jaipur if its capital had remained in the old site at Amber half on the hill and half in a well. The move which was made and, still more, the plan adopted in building the new city have had their effect in making progress a real thing and what is in the capital must extend in some measure to outside districts. Last year, for the Maharaja's college, was a noticeable one, for it has been affiliated to the Allahabad University up to the standard of Bachelor of Science and therefore stands unique in Rajputana. On the whole there was little actual spread of education during the year, but this was due to causes other than lethargy on the part of the officials. Plague broke out both in the city and mofussil in the spring of last year and nearly all the schools had to be temporarily closed. This was followed by a poor monsoon and, while distress had been felt before the close of the year, during December famine was a thing to be reckoned with. Mr. Sanjiban Ganguli, the Director of Public Instruction for the State, fears that the famine which existed up to quite recently will set back educational progress in Jaipur for some years to come. The State schools may recover their original strength, he thinks, with the return of a good year, if only a little increase of the State expenditure on the district schools be sanctioned in the next budget. The saving of indigenous schools, however, presents a far more difficult problem and to avert ruin would, in most cases, have been impossible had the monsoon not been as good, this year, as it proved. An important fact is pointed out in the report. Although Jaipur colleges and schools have given excellent results in University and other public examinations, yet in point of literary population the State as a whole stands very much below many of the Rajputana States which are far less equipped with educational facilities. The Director attributes this to the apathy of Jagirdars and to the fact that the teaching of Urdu, the State official language though not the language of the people, swallows up much that might well be spent on the opening of new schools. The report is unable to speak of much actual progress because natural conditions were so adverse. But the fact that the progress of previous years was maintained shows that the progressive spirit is still active and ready to seize the better conditions which are prevailing.

A PEERAGE PUZZLE.

THE late Mr. Auberon Herbert, whose death we recorded on Wednesday, was in the probably unique position of being a commoner who was the father of a peer. As the peerage was not a new creation, it would puzzle a Herald to say off-hand exactly how this position could arise, remembering that Mr. Herbert's son is thirty years of age, that he has been a peer only a year or so, and that until this week both his Lordship's parents were living. This curious position arose in the following manner: Earl Cowper, who died last year, was not only a millionaire, a Prince and Count of the Holy Roman Empire, but a man of many English titles, which had mostly come to him through the notable marriages of himself and his ancestors. As he left no children, his own family titles, including the earldom, became extinct; his barony of Butler went into abeyance between the wife of Admiral Lord Walter Kerr and Mrs. Willie Grenfell, (whose husband was raised to the peerage as Lord Desborough a few months ago) and the barony of Dingwall and that of Lucas fell to the son of the Earl's sister, Mr. Auberon Herbert, son also of the gentleman who died a few days ago. This gentleman, who came into a Scottish title, that of Dingwall—which has an antiquity of nearly three centuries—would probably be an earl to-day—Earl of Desmond in the Irish Peerage—had it not been for a match-making scheme of James I. The Earl of Denbigh bears the title of Earl of Desmond instead. King James conferred the title of Earl of Desmond on Sir Richard Preston, with the proviso that it should pass with his daughter, Baroness Dingwall in her own right, on her marriage to George Feilding, son of the first Earl of Denbigh. The lady, however, preferred to marry her cousin the first Duke of Ormonde, but the Desmond title went to Feilding and not to her, on her father's death, under the arrangement made by King James.

BENGAL PARTITION.

THE Secretary of State treats the persistent attempts of irresponsible members of the House of Commons to raise a fresh debate on the Partition of Bengal, with remarkable equanimity and patience. His refusal to re-open the discussion except on the presentation of new facts is precisely the right course to adopt, Mr. Morley gives practically the same reply as on February 26, when as he said the question was discussed on full information for nearly four hours. On that day Mr. Herbert Roberts, who is now interested in the Bengal Excise Bill, moved an amendment to the reply to the King's speech, that the House regarded "with much concern the widespread dissatisfaction and unrest in India due to the recent policy of the Government culminating in the partition of Bengal and is of opinion that such modifications should be made in the form of administration in Bengal as will tend to allay the existing discontent." After a debate in which Sir Henry Cotton, Sir John Jardine, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Rees, Mr. Hart Davis and Mr. Smeaton took part, Mr. Morley then said, as he has since repeated, that the movement for the partition of Bengal was not a political one and that if had been almost admitted, in the course of the discussion, that there was a case for the partition in the amount of work laid upon the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province which was enormous. Mr. Morley did not say that the specific redistribution was the wisest course that could have been devised, but the redistribution was now an accomplished fact. Mr. Morley has not changed his mind that it would be unreasonable to ask the Government to inaugurate a new policy, and there the matter will rest despite the combined efforts of Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Roberts and all the other friends of the truculent Babu in Bengal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s "Imperatrix," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

THE Viceroy will occupy the Circuit House at Agra during the Darbar there, his camp being pitched on adjacent ground. The Lieutenant-Governor's Camp will adjoin His Excellency's.

EXCHANGES between officers of the British service and Indian Army have hitherto been restricted to officers with not more than 14 years' service. This limit has now been extended to 18 years.

NEWS has been received that Mr. Justice Bodilly, of the Calcutta High Court, now at Home on leave, has resigned his appointment. He has been in ill-health for some time past. Mr. Justice Bodilly was only appointed to the Calcutta Bench in April, 1904.

LORIMER, who is walking round the world for a wager, has arrived in Calcutta from Karachi. He goes through Eastern Bengal and Burma to China. He has furnished an account of his walk across India to the *Englishman*, in which wild dogs, snakes bandits and tigers are involved in a most exciting way.

THE Nowshera correspondent of the Lahore paper is evidently not a Scot. He writes:—It is a great pity the pipes are allowed to play, except at mess, after 8 p. m. The awful din in cantonments when a band is playing at one of the messes and the pipes are playing all over the place at the same time is indescribable.

THE Director-General of Telegraphs has sanctioned the construction of a new telegraph line to be known as the "West Coast Line" from Cochin to Quilon, through the main roads of Travancore. A portion of the proposed line will be undertaken this year and the other next official year. Kumili and Peermade are to be connected by a new line.

MR. TILLOTSON, the managing director of Messrs. Lever Bros. of "Port Sunlight" fame, was in Colombo on the 1st instant on his return Home from a trip to America, the Solomon Islands and Samoa Australia, etc. Messrs. Lever Bros. have extensive cocoanut plantations in the Solomon and other islands, and are big buyers of cottonseed and groundnut oils.

IT is reported that nothing in Calcutta has so much fascinated the crew of the German cruiser *Leipzig* as the sight of a *paracalla* (policeman) slumbering the sleep of innocence under an umbrella. They believe that if they could catch and take it to Germany, the effect would be to relieve the Kaiser of his chagrin over the Hohenlohe Memoirs.

THE Government of the Straits Settlements has passed a Currency Bill which establishes gold as legal tender. The Government will accept gold in payment of its dues. A new dollar will shortly be issued. The Government guarantees to keep up the value of the new issue which resembles the provision made in the old Bill. The present dollar will be debased, the new coin being 800 fine. The Government will exchange notes for gold or silver at its discretion. There will be a new issue of dollar 1 notes.

THE "I. D. N." retorted rather neatly on "Max" the other morning. That doughty writer made fun of our contemporary's portrait of Mr. James Arbuthnot,—which might certainly have been Mr. Arbuthnot but might also have been a hundred other people besides—and suggested, that it should present the next personal sketch anonymously and invite guesses as to the identity, of the subject. The *Daily News* has taken "Max" at his word and given us an unmistakable presentment of "Max" himself, leaving the public to guess who he is. The "figure" is exquisite,

THE varying fortunes of officers in Indian Cavalry regiments, as regards promotion, are very striking, observes *The Pioneer*. In the Army List the 14th and 15th Lancers figure on opposite pages, and a comparison between the status of the squadron officers in each is instructive. In the 14th these officers are subalterns, the senior having just over seven years' service. In the 15th there are three Majors and three Captains, but as some of these are seconded there are five subalterns also, of whom one is absent as an aide-de-camp. Taking the higher rank of squadron-commander, two lucky subalterns in the 14th are graded in the list, while in the 15th all such officers are Majors. As the present Commandant of the 15th will not vacate until 1910 the chances of permanent promotion in the regiment are few indeed. There are other regiments in even worse case. It is not surprising that in these circumstances the officers of field-rank in the Indian Cavalry should be only too eager in their search for Staff employment. The stagnation in promotion is very disheartening, more particularly as many Majors are being superseded by Infantry officers who are granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel as soon as they are posted to the command of a regiment. The Cavalry are still waiting for some measures to be taken at army Headquarters which will give them relief.

Not many people are aware writes a correspondent that in a niche in a temple by the side of the river Ganges, behind the Cownpoor Memorial Gardens, is the painted image of a former officer of the 10th Lancers in white uniform standing beside his mother clad in a blue gown. The effgy of his father on a black pony is to be seen in another niche outside the same temple. There are other niches, but these are filled with personages in Hindu mythology. How these representations of living English people come to be found in such a place is explained thus; Colonel Stewart R. A., started the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory here not long after the Mutiny, Several temples had to be removed to make room for he factory grounds, and these were rebuilt on land given them for the purpose by Government just across the river. But, by the influence of Colonel Stewart, certain temples were spared, and, in gratitude, the custodians of those shrines erected painted figures of Colonel Stewart, his wife and son. There was evidently a precedent for this. Close by is another temple, outside which, on niches, are figures of a British officer and a lady, both in the costume of the early part of the reign of Queen Victoria. When Colonel Baddeley, the successor of Colonel Stewart as Superintendent of the Government Factory, retired from the service, he was asked to allow his image to be added to the others, but he declined to repeat this quaint method of perpetuating the memory of a departed resident.

AN inmate of the St. Pancras infirmary, Mrs. Sarah Lamb, widow of a local tradesman, has attained her 104th year. She states that she would not mind living her long life over again.

MR. BEVILLE STANIER, of Peplow Hall, Shropshire, who bought the Hawkstone collection of British birds recently, has sold the Sheffield specimen of the great auk which it contained for £420.

THE talking machine has been put to an unexpected use in the Pacific Islands, the natives of which have shown a reluctance to engage themselves for the Queensland labour market. Some of those already employed there have been induced to speak into a recorder about the high wages they earn and the other attractions of life on the plantations. These records, the "Talking Machine News" states, have been reproduced to wondering crowds of islanders with highly successful results.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB.

BY
FERGUS HUME.
(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER XXV.

THE END OF IT ALL.

After the catastrophe on board the lighter at Rotherhithe, the affair could no longer be kept secret. Roland and Werner went to Scotland Yard and related all that had taken place, and of course they had to detail how Mallett had accused Mrs. Benhillo of the crime, They saw a particularly decent Inspector, who promised to keep the matter as private as possible for the sake of Lady Wallace. He expressed much surprise at the extraordinary story which the two young men told him.

"It's like a fairy tale," said the Inspector, "but then truth always is stranger than fiction."

The remark was so obvious that Werner said nothing. The Inspector gave orders that the river should be dragged for the bodies, and then went to Mallett's chambers to search for the missing papers. They—that is the Inspector and his myrmidons—found a mass of papers apparently those with which Mallett had been dealing when Jack had called so unexpectedly on him. The police took possession of these and found that the dealings of the late Mr. Tawse had been wide and varied. The flies which he had seduced into his golden web, ranged in rank from the highest to the lowest, so it was thought best to say as little about the papers as possible. They were finally handed over to Sir Athelstan Wallace, as the inheritor of the property, and not wishing to cause trouble the baronett sent back all the bills and compromising documents to their various owners, who were extremely glad to get them, as the disappearance of such documents had given much anxiety.

Certainly Jack Werner did not think it necessary to explain that the late Robert Plough had given him the papers of Lady Winceby, as no good would have come of so unnecessary an explanation and then if the police had got to know of the dealings of the Countess with the usurer, she would never have allowed Jack to marry his Betty. He therefore said nothing about them, and kept them snugly in his breast-pocket until such time as he could interview Lady Winceby and ask for the reward of his long and now successful search; but first he and Roland went with the Inspector to the Bloomsbury lodging-house to see Mrs. Benhillo.

The young men would gladly have saved the landlady as they both thought that she was more sinned against than sinning; but in telling the tale to the Inspector the truth had to come out lest any innocent person should be accused of the Tawse crime, and the truth being made known to the authorities arrest followed as a matter of course. Mrs. Benhillo did not even change colour when she was tapped on the shoulder, but she cast a look of reproach on Roland and Jack who were present

"I never thought you would have told," she said quietly.

"Nor did we," said Werner uncomfortably, "the fact is Mrs. Benhillo, your own son Owen Mallett declared your guilt."

Mrs. Benhillo's eyes dilated to what appeared to be twice their natural size, and her face grew white. "Did my son—my very own boy acused the mother that bore him?" she asked in a suffocating voice.

"Yes," said Roland pityingly, "but don't worry over that, Mrs. Benhillo, Mallett isn't worth it."

"He's my son," she said vehemently, "and I don't believe it: no I will never believe he accused his mother, until I hear the words from his own mouth."

"He is dead," said the Inspector gruffly and abruptly.

"Dead," cried Mrs. Benhillo with a shriek, "my boy Owen!"

"Yes. He and Plough, the policeman, with whom he was in league over this murder, went down into the river locked in one another's arms. These two gentlemen saw their deaths."

"It is true," breathed Jack, as the woman looked at him in a haggard manner.

Mrs. Benhillo seated herself on the sofa, and looked vacantly at the floor. "First the father and then the son," said she with a moan, "and both died by violence."

"You had best say as little about that as possible," said the Inspector warningly, "it will be used in evidence against you."

"I don't care," Mrs. Benhillo sprang up recklessly and spread forth her magnificent arms. "Now you shall all three hear the truth. If I die on the gallows, I die, But I am innocent."

"I sincerely hope so," cried Roland.

She turned on him with a hard smile. "You were always a good fellow, Mr. Carver, but I don't say that I did *not* kill Jacob."

"Then you did kill him," said the Inspector.

"Take care what you say. I represent the law."

"The hangman also," cried the landlady wildly. I did not murder my husband intentionally. I only intended to stun him, and get back my bill since the safe was open. But I expect I put the whole hatred of my life into that blow, and so he died."

"But how did you get to Rochester House?" asked Roland curiously.

"Mr. Carver, you have no right to ask that," said the Inspector, warning again.

Mrs. Benhillo gave a grand sweep of her arm to embrace the three. "I must ask you to sit down," said she in her deep voice, "and you, Mr. Inspector, can take down what I say. I confess"—she made a theatrical gesture—"all."

The three thought she was off her head. But she spoke quite calmly although evidently holding herself in with a great effort. "I am a guilty woman in one way," said she, "and not in another. Listen. It was in my mind to get my bill on the night of the eighth of November from Jacob, because he made me pay so heavily for the interest. Yes, gentlemen, he made his own deserted lawful wife pay—the hound."

"Go on," said the Inspector stolidly. He had his note-book out.

"The idea came to me when Miss Wallace spoke to me on that night," went on Mrs. Benhillo in a conversational tone. "She said that her father was seeing Jacob and that she was uneasy about a row. I advised her to go also, and stop the row, and made her wear the opera cloak of Jubilee Zeal so that she might pass unnoticed."

"I don't see how you can make that out," said Werner bluntly.

Mrs. Benhillo cast a strange look at him. "I see what you mean, so I may as well tell all. I never thought that there would be any trouble, but I fancied that if there was, that Jubilee Zeal would be accused and Miss Wallace would escape."

"Upon my word," cried Roland indignantly.

"I had no desire but good towards Miss Wallace," said Mrs. Benhillo calmly, "and it was better that a minx like Jubilee should suffer than such a lady."

"But if you provided against such a contingency, you must have had some idea of murdering Tawse," argued Jack.

"No, I hadn't. All I wished to do, was to see Tawse when he was engaged with Miss Wallace and her father and steal my bill from the safe, if it chanced to be open."

"But you could not hope that the safe would be open," said Roland.

"No. But I trusted that it might be. At all events I thought the idea was worth trying, so I went to lie down with a headache. But my real intention was to follow Miss Wallace,"

"And you did?" cried Carver indignantly.

"No," said Mrs. Benhillo suavely. I went before she left this house hoping to find Sir Athelstan in conversation with Jacob. I went to Rochester House through the fog—"

"Did you walk or drive?" asked the Inspector.

"I drove," said Mrs. Benhillo without as much as a glance at him. "I can't remember the number of the cab though, not that I think the number will be wanted—"

"What do you mean by that?" asked the officer sharply.

"Never you mind, but let me go on with my story," said the landlady. "As I say, I went to my husband's office. Sir Athelstan was not there. I implored my husband to give me back my bill, saying that he was ruining me. He coolly said that he wanted to ruin me. We were talking shortly after seven, when we heard someone come up the stairs. Not wishing to be seen, I slipped behind the curtains."

"What," demanded the three listeners.

"I went into the alcove of one of those old-fashioned windows," explained Mrs. Benhillo calmly, "and drew the curtains. Jacob made no objection since he did not wish—I suppose—to be discovered with me. I looked through a hole in the curtains and saw a lady enter—"

"Rebecca Mendoza. Did you know her?"

"Yes, and no. I can't say. Do let me speak," and Mrs. Benhillo cast an angry glance at Werner who had interrupted. She was labouring under great excitement, and did not wish to be stopped in the flow of her eloquence, lest she might break down.

"I beg your pardon," said Jack politely, "continue."

Mrs. Benhillo began again in such a hurry that her words kept tripping over one another. "The lady waited till Jacob was turning towards his desk, and then swung something in her hand—"

"After conversation, I presume," said the Inspector.

Mrs Benhillo nodded and gasped in a hysterical manner. "Suddenly as she was about to strike Jacob when he wasn't looking, she dropped what she held and fled. Jacob turned in astonishment. It flashed across my mind that the lady had held something which would stun Jacob, and when he turned I sprang out. I caught up the sand-bag—as I guessed it was—before Jacob saw it. He made some remark about the lady who had gone out, saying that she was a fool, and then turned to the safe to put in some papers. That was my chance. I struck him. He fell and cried out 'Don't Rebecca—'

"Did he think it was Rebecca Mendoza?" asked the three men at once.

"No, my name is also Rebecca. Jacob knew that was striking him. He cried out that twice, and I struck three times. Then he lay still. I sprang to the safe, just thinking he was stunned and threw aside the sand-bag. I wanted the bill. I then heard footsteps, and Owen burst into the room. When he saw the—as he thought; dead body of my husband—he was afraid, and caught me by the hand to drag me away. I refused to go, but he made me."

"Did he know then that you were his mother?"

"No. But he feared that if I was caught he would be also. On the stairs he let go my hand, and ran away in terror. I ran down also, as I had not the nerve to go back into the room where Jacob was lying. Then,—she spread out her hands, "and then—well you know the rest. But my son is dead and his father," and she laughed but not in a pleasant manner. "Oh, my son, who loved me."

"And betrayed you," said the Inspector, closing his book with a snap.

Mr. Benhillo slipped on to the floor moaning, "I am a lost woman, I am deserted and miserable. Oh, why was I born. She pulled a pin out of her hair, and it fell, rich black hair streaked with grey. On her knees with her hands before her face and her hair streaming down she looked the picture of misery. The three men gazed at her with pity.

"Get up and come along," said the Inspector brusquely and wishing to end the painful scene.

Mrs. Benhillo's closed hands slipped down to her mouth and she gave a stifled laugh. The officer, suspecting something wrong, sprang forward and clutched at her hand. She was crushing something into her mouth, and a strong odour of peaches was spread through the room. Silently she and the officer fought, and then Mrs. Benhillo reeled sideways on her knees, falling stiffly with an elfish laugh. "Don't, Rebecca," she gasped, and—died.

"Dead," said the Inspector with a shrug, "she must have been prepared for arrest some time or other, and so carried that prussic acid about with her. God have mercy upon the poor soul."

"Amen," echoed Roland and Jack, and that was Mrs. Benhillo's requiem.

There remains little more to tell, and it may best be related by Roland Carver in a conversation which he had with Marion Wallace on Brighton Beach. On a hot day the two were seated in the shade of an old boat gazing at the sea and often at one another. Marion had quite regained her looks, and Roland smiled on her contentedly.

"It's about two months since that poor woman died," said Marion.

Roland nodded. "Why talk of so dismal a thing," he expostulated, "surely we have had enough of these horrors. I never wish to pass through such another few months of trouble."

"Nor I," echoed Marion with a sigh.

"Laugh, my dear. Since we are to be married in a week, you must not be sad. I can't have you walking to church in tears."

"They will be tears of joy then," said Marion, stooping to smooth Roland's head, "for everything is so bright. Even your mother is quite well and will be at the wedding."

"Yes, though she is a trifle dismal at losing Fred. But he would go to the States for a trip, and I sincerely hope that he will stop there. He always was a trouble. I daresay he'll marry a rich wife."

"You marry a poor one."

"I don't mind. Your father wanted me to take a cheque, but I refused. We intend to make our fortune out of my musical piece at the Piccadilly Theatre. Everyone says it will be a success."

"I know it will," cried Marion emphatically, "but I won't really be so very poor. Roland as my father has furnished a house for us both in West Kensington and is allowing me a thousand a year until you make your fortune."

"You shall spend it on yourself then," said Roland stoutly. "I won't take my wife's money. I have not Fred's easy virtue in that way."

"I'm glad your brother has gone to the States, dear. He did so bother Lady Wallace."

"Pooh. She only laughed at Fred. She is devoted to Sir Athelstan, and can manage him perfectly. It was due to her that he gave his consent to our marriage."

"I think Lady Winceby also begged my father to consent. She was so delighted at getting back her bill without Lord Winceby knowing, and she puts it down to you."

"I had nothing to do with it," said Roland. "Jack Werner engineered the whole mixed case. I wonder how Lady Winceby got her husband to consent to Jack marrying his daughter."

"Haven't you heard," said Marion opening her eyes, "that Miss Mendoza has taken such a fancy to Jack that she is going to leave him her money?"

"What about Lady Wallace, the cousin?"

"Miss Mendoza says that Lady Wallace has enough, and Rebecca thinks so also, so some day soon, for the old lady can't live long, Mr. Werner will be rich."

"Lucky for him, for when Lord Trentham goes Werner will need a lot of cash to keep up the title. I'm glad he's going to marry his choice. But," added Roland with disgust, "I am sorry to hear that Jubilee Zeal is married to Alf Harvensham. She doesn't deserve to marry anyone after her conduct in hiding those papers in my desk to get me into trouble."

"That was Mr. Mallet's wickedness," said Marion with a shudder, "but we must not be hard on the poor man seeing he is dead."

"And Plough also," said Roland grimly, "a proper couple of scoundrels. No, dear, I have no pity for Mallett. He was quite ready to kill his father, and it was only the Heavenly powers which prevented Rebecca from doing the deed. Then again Mallett betrayed his mother to save his own neck, I can't forgive that. And if Plough hadn't flung him into the river I should have done so myself."

Marion, since no one was in sight, slipped her arms round her lover's neck. "Don't talk any more of these terrible things," said she coaxingly; "we are happy and everything is going well for all."

"After the storm comes the calm," murmured Roland contentedly. "Well we have had our trouble. We, also Marion, were flies in that old spider's web—nothing but flies my dear."

"And now," laughed Marion joyously, "we are butterflies."

"In the eternal sun-shine of love," said Roland and kissed her.

[*The End*]

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A WRITER in the "County Gentleman" relates the following story: A gentleman was fishing for Salmon in one of the streams that run in the Gulf St. Lawrence. A friend who knew the river well, pointed to a spot on the opposite bank where "a salmon *ought* to lie," and then crossed the stream a little higher up, with a desire to have a peep over the edge of the bank to verify his belief. As he made his way through some bushes on the other side it would seem that a cast wound round his hat got loosened. He approached the spot, and, lying prone, cautiously peered over the bank. In so doing, a fly on the loose cast of the hat gently touched the water, when immediately a salmon seized it, with a rush up stream, carrying hook *and hat!*

PARTITION IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. MORLEY GETTING TIRED.

The Settled Policy.

FOUR HOURS' DEBATE AND FORTY QUESTIONS.

THE BENGAL EXCISE BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. O'Donnell put a question asking Mr. Morley to indicate, even generally, the political reasons for preventing the re-opening of the question of Partition.

Mr. Rees, intervening, asked whether the mass meetings of Mahomedans had expressed gratification at Mr. Morley's statement that that policy is settled and denounced the anti-partition agitation, and whether the Hindu cultivators in Eastern Bengal repudiated the agitation.

Mr. Morley said that, with regard to Mr. O'Donnell's question, he had nothing to add to the answer given on the 1st instant. He would like, however, to remove the misapprehension, that the House had no opportunity to discuss Partition with full information. That was not the case, as the full papers were presented by Mr. Brodrick and the matter was debated for nearly four hours on the 26th February; and that, since then he (Mr. Morley) had answered nearly forty questions.

Mr. Morley further reiterated Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's statement, that if new facts on good authority were submitted to Mr. Morley, the latter would be quite ready to listen to and weigh them.

Replying to Mr. Herbert Roberts, who called attention to the Bengal Excise Bill and asked whether, in view of the spread of drinking habits, the measure would be proceeded with, Mr. Morley said he had ascertained from the Government of India that it is proposed to reconsider the Bill in the light of the recommendations of the Excise Committee before proceeding further with the same.

CANTONMENT CHANGES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Mr. Morley, replying to Sir H. Cotton, said that the New Cantonment between Nowshera and Hoti Mardan had been sanctioned, and he believed the proposed permanent Cantonment at Toreppah had been abandoned

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Complaints of Boycotting.

THE ORIENTAL SCHOOL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Secretary Metcalf, accompanied by the Japanese Consul, has inspected the Oriental School at San Francisco and has received a deputation of Japanese restaurant-keepers who complained of boycotting.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

With the Duchess and Princess Patricia.

UNOFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The Duke of Connaught starts in December on an unofficial visit to India and an official tour to Ceylon, Honkong and Singapore.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia will accompany the Duke of Connaught on his tour.

Letters patent including Labuan and the Straits Settlements have been gazetted.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Persian Independence to be Maintained.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Sir E. Grey, in the House of Commons, replying to a question put by Sir H. Cotton, said that any negotiation with Russia respecting Persia will be conducted on the basis of the integrity and independence of Persia.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Two Warships at Tangier.

ASSAILANTS OF THE FRENCH ARRESTED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The French war vessel "Jeanne d'Arc" and the Spanish war vessel "Princess of Asturias" have arrived at Tangier.

Three of the assailants of the French launch have been imprisoned.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

Large Dividends for Shareholders.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Sir West Ridgeway, presiding at a meeting of Ceylon pearl fishers, congratulated the shareholders on the dividends of 17 per cent. on the ordinary, and 75 per cent. on the deferred shares, earned in the first few months. He declared that no pressure whatever had been exercised regarding the leases with the Ceylon Government who had spontaneously concluded that it would be a good thing to agree to the Company's terms. The Board desires to increase the native labour and the Ceylon Government will benefit considerably by the Company's operations.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

A New Appointment.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Neville Custance has been appointed Second-in-Command of the Channel Fleet.

THE MUTILATED ALIENS ACT.

BOMB THROWER AS "POLITICAL REFUGEE."

Arrest in Manchester.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

A Russian, named Zingar, who was allowed to land at Grimsby on the 28th ultimo, as a political refugee, was arrested in Manchester yesterday on Russia's demand for his extradition. He is charged with bomb-throwing in some barracks and killing several policemen. The case comes on at Bow Street.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

Mr. Hughes Defeats Mr. Hearst.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY REDUCED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The elections yesterday took place in forty-two States in America. Twenty-three States are choosing Governors; twenty-two State Legislators and all, Congressmen. All the interest is concentrated in New York where the latest returns indicate that the Republican Mr. Hughes has been elected Governor by a narrow plurality defeating the Democrat Mr. Hearst.

Mr. Hughes was elected Governer by a majority of 55,000, but the Republicans lost heavily in many States. The majority of 114 in the House of Representatives has been reduced to seventy.

LATER.

Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate, has been elected Governor of New York.

THE PORTSMOUTH RIOTS.

Malcontents Drafted to Ships.

LONDON NOVEMBER 7.

Last evening was quite quiet at Portsmouth. Double guards were mounted at the gates of the barracks and officers' quarters. Crowds were outside, but were orderly.

Four hundred of the malcontents have been drafted to ships in the harbour and thirty detained in custody.

MADRAS P. W. D. ESTABLISHMENTS.

Thorough Revision by Special Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 7.

The Special Committee on the Madras Public Works Department Establishments will consist of Mr. J. P. Davidson, late Chief Engineer (Chairman) and Mr. N. Brodie, I. C. S. and Mr. R. Morris, I. C. S. (members).

The Committee will probably be at work for six months, its purpose being to revise thoroughly the clerical and other subordinate establishments of the Public Works Department throughout the Presidency.

CATTLE BREEDING IN MYSORE.

Crossing of Amrut Mahal Cows.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 7.

The Amrut Mahal Department had herds of cattle numbering 7,669 at the close of last year and 969 animals were added during the year. Owing to apprehended drought the Superintendent reduced the herd by holding sales at various places, chiefly of calves of insufficient promise. Government will consider the advisability of pursuing a similar course even in normal years. The experiment of crossing Amrut Mahal cows with bulls from Burma is pursued. But despite non-success Government consider attempts to improve the species or establish a new and useful species should be continued on a well conceived and preconcerted plan.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT STUDENTS.

Bound to Serve the State for Five Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 7.

The Medical and Engineering scholarships of the Mysore Government are in future to be subject to the condition that applicants shall bind themselves to serve the State for five years, if on passing out from College their services are required, or to refund the amount of scholarships paid.

MAHOMEDANS AND BENGALIS.

Serious Riot Averted.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

At Barisal on Tuesday about in the evening a Hindu procession when passing a mosque shouted "Bande Mataram" and made a great noise. The Mahomedans in the mosque who were at prayer asked the Hindus to stop the noise and shouting. The Hindus, instead of desisting, continued shouting and commenced pelting the Mahomedans with stones and clods of earth. Fortunately a force of police turned up or else there would have been a serious riot.

STRIKE AT NAIHATI MILL

Police Arrest Three Ringleaders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

Another strike of weavers at the Naihati Jute Mill began on Monday morning and continued the whole of Tuesday, causing entire cessation of work. The strikers were causing much trouble till this morning and were not quieted till three of them, including a Sirdar, had been handed over to the Police. Yesterday two of them were released on bail, but the Sirdar is still in police custody.

INDIAN TEA CESS COMMITTEE.

Payment of Bonus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee state that from 1st to 31st October 1906, the first instalment (3 pies per pound) of the bonus at the rate of 6 pies per pound has been paid on 257,004lbs of Green tea. The quantity on which a bonus at the rate of 3 pies per pound has been paid from 1st June 1906 to 31st October 1906 is 555,872lbs.

THE BANK FAILURES.

MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT'S CASE.

Public Meeting Held.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 7.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras held at the Banquetting Hall yesterday evening to concert measures to organise a fund for the relief of those rendered destitute by the recent failure of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., was largely attended. His Excellency, who presided, briefly recounted what led up to the present meeting and endeavoured to allay any further uneasiness by deliberately expressing his opinion, after having been at some pains to ascertain the true position of affairs, that there was no cause for anticipating that any further calamity will occur. His Excellency then alluded to the suggestion made to him privately and through the Press that Government should appoint a Committee to investigate the affairs of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and the circumstances which led to their failure, and invest that Committee with the power to summon witnesses and take evidence on oath. Sir Arthur Lawley said:—"It seems to me that if full effect were to be given to such a proposal as that, it would involve the suspension of the jurisdiction of the High Court. This I believe could only be done by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, and would also, I believe, necessitate my summoning a special meeting of the Legislative Council to constitute such a Committee with statutory powers, enabling them to exercise the functions which are now being performed by the High Court. I consider that the Government would not be justified in adopting any such course. By law, the affairs of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., have passed into the hands of the highest and the most capable tribunal in the land.

All the circumstances connected with their failure come before the High Court. In reviewing those circumstances the Court is empowered to summon witnesses and take evidence on oath. There is thus an adequate and efficient machinery to deal with this case of insolvency as with other cases of insolvency. I would remind you that this differs from other cases only in respect to its magnitude and by the fact that it is so widespread in its consequences and so far reaching. But I do not think that the Government can possibly contemplate the adoption of any such suggestion as has been indicated."

His Excellency next alluded to the suggestion that the Official Assignee should be assisted by some person or persons, directly representing the interest of the creditors, which, he said was reasonable and that there were indications that such a proposal would not be rejected by the High Court. As to the suggestion that a public fund should be raised and applied for the relief of the sufferers, he was most clearly of opinion that no Government, as trustees of the public purse, would be justified in applying the money of taxpayers for the relief of sufferers by a commercial failure.

The Governor next enumerated the following four points, on which there was a general consensus of opinion at the preliminary meeting, held last week:—

Firstly, that the calamity was so widespread that an appeal to the public for funds for relief would be fully justified.

Secondly, that a fund, if raised, should be a general fund and should be applied to the relief of Europeans, Eurasians and Indians alike, without discrimination. By that I mean that there should be no discrimination on basis of race.

Thirdly, that there should be a fund for the whole of the presidency and not for any part of it only.

Fourthly, that any contributions to the fund should be given in the direction of actual relief to those who are in indigent circumstances and should not include any scheme for the forming of a Company to take over the claims of any individuals upon the Bank, or advance loans on the security of creditors; but that the contributions should be devoted purely to relief.

His Excellency then proposed the formation of a strong Central Committee and of Local Committees in the Mofussil, and Sub-Committees to administer the funds under the general direction of the Central Committee. He pleaded that this should not be made a cause for division, but that all should unite in one common cause.

The Governor said,—"We should join together to help one another and overcome the difficulties which have got to be faced and we should combine in a cool, calm, and courageous manner to prevent, and not create fresh trouble, and restore the confidence which has been so rudely shattered.

Finally, His Excellency moved the following resolution—"That a fund be opened to relieve urgent cases of distress which have arisen by reason of the financial crisis in the Presidency." This was seconded by the Hon'ble Sir S. Subramani Iyer and carried unanimously.

At a meeting called by certain creditors of Arbuthnots to be held on the 10th instant resolutions will be put forward suggesting the appointment two special Assignees Act with the Official Assignee; secondly adopting the formation of a Committee who, on behalf of the creditors will take such steps as may be considered advisable to safeguard their interest; thirdly raising a fund by subscriptions among creditors to meet the expenses which may be incurred in connection with the proceedings in Court etc.

MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION ADVOCATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 7.

The Mahajana Sabha of Madras has submittted a Memorial to the Viceroy and Governor-General making certain representations in regard to the grave commercial disturbance caused by the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company and more recently of Messrs Binny and Company. The Mahajana Sabha would suggest to the Government of India the expediency of undertaking special legislation for dealing with the insolvency of Arbuthnot and Company and other large concerns in supersession of the ordinary law whenever by special notification the Local Government may see fit to apply the special law to a particular case. The procedure of the Insolvency Act could never have been contemplated as adequate to deal with a great commercial crisis like the one under consideration. A special Board should be constituted in whom all property of the insolvent firm should vest. Such Board might be given special powers to deal with the assets of the firm.

The Mahajana Sabha regards it as even of political importance that public confidence in large European banking firms should be restored. The failure of Arbuthnots is likely to put back the commercial enterprise of the Presidency for a generation. Rules of Government as regards pecuniary transaction by public servants, conceived with the best of intentions, have forced them to seek English firms for the investment of their savings. The ruin, which has now entailed upon them, is in a measure the result of such rules. It behoves Government to take some step for saving as much as possible from general ruin so as to minimize unnecessary suffering. The Government has been making mighty efforts to coax the shy and suspicious Indian capitalist to utilize his savings in commercial industrial undertakings. The inevitable result of the present crash is to promote hoarding of savings, small and large, and to purchase jewellery so injurious to the economic welfare of the country. The Sabha ventures to express the hope that the Government of India may be pleased to realize the magnitude of the catastrophe in all its aspects.

The Sabha, therefore, prays that the Government of India may be pleased to initiate legislation without any delay for the vesting of the assets of the late firm of Arbuthnot and Company in a special Board constituted for the purpose and management and realization of same by them with adequate powers for investigation of the causes of the failure and disposal of all claims connected with the insolvency.

THE VICEROY IN KASHMIR.

Among Chenar Trees and Snowy Hills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, NOVEMBER 7.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto and party who have been staying quietly for a few days in camp at Achhabal returned to Srinagar to-day. The camp at this place was the most picturesque of places visited up to now. These beautiful grounds laid out by Jehangir with terraces, waterfalls and summer houses, and surrounded by magnificent chenar trees were well adapted for a camping ground, and the Maharaja had done everything possible to make their Excellencies very comfortable. Their Excellencies on their way to Sungam to join their boats stopped and lunched at the Martund temple. Among the magnificent ruins of the 5th century this temple stands on a high plateau overlooking a valley about 100 miles long, rich in orchards and green fields, and surrounded on all sides by snowy mountains. The view, owing to the clouds, was not as perfect as it sometimes is. Their Excellencies then visited Bhavan one of the most sacred places in Kashmir, and where a good many pilgrims were assembled around the holy tank. On the way from Bhavan to Sungum Her Excellency inspected the John Bishop Memorial Hospital and afterwards took tea with Miss Newnham and her staff.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

General Arrangements at Agra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 7.

A Agra Correspondent writes that arrangements generally for the Amir's visit are as follows:—On the first day the Lieut.-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief and Native Chiefs and any guests arrive. The arrivals will be public and with ceremonial. On the second day comes His Excellency the Viceroy. He will be presented with an Address from the Municipality.

On the third day the Amir arrives. Besides the usual State dinners, visit, etc., there will be a large garden party given by the Viceroy and a Chapter of the Indian Orders will be held in the evening in the Fort, to be followed up by a supper the whole place being lighted by electricity. One morning will be devoted to a review of all the troops and there will also be field day.

SIR CHARLES EGERTON IN BANGALORE.

Inspection Parade of Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 7.

All the troops in Garrison, except the 30th Lancers, who are segregated, owing to cases of plague in the lines, paraded at the Maidan to-day for inspection by the Lieutenant-General, Sir Charles Egerton, Commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division. The troops who took part were the G. Battery, R. H. A.; the 14th King's Hussars; the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers; the 76th and 81st Batteries of the R. F. A.; the 75th Ammunition Column; the 2nd Sappers and Miners; the Essex Regiment; the Bangalore Volunteers; the 77th Moplah Rifles; the 125th Napier's Rifles; and the Mounted Infantry. The Brigade was in command of General Scallon, commanding the Bangalore Brigade, who received General Egerton, the G. Battery firing a salute of 15 guns. The troops marched past three times in different formations and then formed up in line, advance in review order and saluted the General. The British Resident accompanied General Egerton, who expressed himself very pleased at the smart appearance, general and handiness of the troops on parade.

After parade this morning General Egerton addressed the 1st Battalion of the Essex Regiment saying it was the last time he would see the regiment on parade in his Division. Expressing regret at their departure, he said, he would like to testify to the high esteem in which he always held the Regiment as regards the high state of efficiency and splendid discipline they had always maintained. He wished them good luck and would always be glad to hear they were doing well.

FEVER IN PESHAWAR AND RAWALPINDI.

Thirty Per Cent. of Garrison Affected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 7.

Peshawar Correspondent writes:—"The great topic of conversation at present here is the tremendous prevalance of fever, and it seems more likely that owing to it the divisional manœuvres which were timed to take place about the 27th of November will have to be abandoned, some 20 to 30 per cent. of the Garrison being affected. The type seems to have reverted to the Peshawar fever of some 15 years ago, which had happily been dormant for some years, and greatly resembles cholera."

The Rawalpindi Correspondent writes:—"Pindi is still suffering under a veritable wave of fever of a most virulent type, and labour of any sort is scarcely procurable. Large fields of crops in a vicinity of the town stand uncut, though long since over-ripe, bearing silent witness to the melancholy fact of the prevailing sickness."

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' LOAN.

Tardy Acceptance by the Public.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners considered the tenders last Monday, for the loan of 25 lakhs, which they are raising on 4 per cent. debentures. All the tenders, above Rs. 96, were accepted, but the whole of the contemplated loan has not yet been raised.

EXAMINATION SCANDAL.

Twenty-four Bengali Probationers Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 7.

The question papers for the final examination of probationers, under training in the Bhagalpore Training School, seem to have been out some days previous to the day of the examination, and Principal Dunders has suspended twenty-four Bengali probationers.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER FOR RANGOON.

Appointment of a Permanent Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 7.

The Municipality has declined to increase the salary of the Special Engineer Mr. Ault from three to four thousand rupees a month.

In the report of the Rangoon Special Drainage Sub-Committee appears the following resolution:—"The Sub-Committee recommends that the matter of the appointment of permanent Chief Engineer for the Municipality be settled early and that for this purpose the present Municipal Engineer be asked to state definitely, when he proposes availing himself of the long leave preparatory to his retirement from the Municipality. Six months' notice at least should be given.

SRINAGAR.

The City from the Inside.

One might fancy that Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, famous in song and story, must be quite a brilliant gem in a setting of beautiful emerald. The approach to it by the river is certainly picturesque and interesting. The ancient wooden bridges underneath which you slowly make your way up stream, the bathing ghats where men and women do a little perfunctory washing and cleaning, the signs in big bold character of vendors of shawls, curtains and carpets, of carved wood-work, dainty silver ware and the eternal *papier mache*, the houses of quaint design and all sizes, all humble and poor alike, and huddled together at random on either side of the river bank, the embankment lined by tall poplars, with here and there an ancient *chenar* tree almost revered by the Kashmiri, make up a scene of deep interest and charm to the stranger. The loveliness of the landscape is heightened in the evening, when the river gleams with the mild rays of the sun, the sky is arrayed in a glory of exquisite colours, and the hills and mountains around, with their ever changing play of light and shade on their surface, add grandeur and solemnity to the scene.

Tourists are generally content with the distance which lends enchantment to the view. It is as well that most of them do not care to make a closer and more intimate acquaintance with the city, because it would destroy the sweet illusion. If you take a walk through the narrow streets and lanes you will soon discover that the general aspect is dull, dismal and dreary. There are abundant signs of poverty and squalour everywhere. The dwellings of the poor,—and these comprise nearly the whole population,—are mean hovels of bricks loosely put together, or wooden cabins in various stages of fragility and decay. Crumbling walls, dilapidated roofs and broken windows are left to take care of themselves, while the people contentedly live in the poor shelter afforded by them through summer, rain and winter. The Kashmiri's power of endurance is extraordinary, otherwise one might fancy that in such habitations it would be impossible to survive the extremely rigorous winter of the country. I wonder how these fragile structures are able to stand the shocks of earthquake which are by no means rare in this land; and I do not wonder that they are consumed like matchwood when a fire takes place. Not so very long ago a considerable portion of the city was devastated by fire. The poor dwellings being easily liable to it, it is the duty of the state to provide something better than the miserable little apparatus proudly labelled "Fire Brigade," which you see along the river bank.

There is not a decent road in the city. The lanes are crooked, narrow and uneven in width. Now and again the passage between closely clustering houses is so narrow that it is impossible for carriages coming from opposite directions to pass each other. Once driving through the town, I was myself caught up in an awkward corner with another vehicle facing me. There was not room enough for either of us to turn back and I was detained for about half an hour before a way could be scraped through the *impasse*. What a deal of shouting and screaming and swearing on the part of the drivers in their violent efforts to extricate themselves from the dead-lock! A large crowd had in the meanwhile, gathered round us, There were heads peering from every window at the scene which provided for the people, a mild excitement and diversion. Entertainments come so rarely to relieve the dull existence of the natives of Kashmir that I was almost thankful, for the occasion which provided it. Their existence partakes of the colour of their garments—the same, eternal, dirty drab, worn by young and old, men and women, alike. Yet it must not be supposed that the natural temperament of the people is sombre or doleful. They are not by any means so serious as the average Indian, and as for the river folk, they are a merry, roystering, laughter-loving lot.

"Dussera" is about the only festival which breaks the monotony of their existence. It provides, after all, but a poor show. The fun of the man in the mask and the man who has besmeared himself with soot and oil is of the most primitive kind. But the festival comes but once a year, and the populace enjoys it immensely. The large esplanade outside the town is the centre of attraction. There they flock in their thousands, from an early hour, and with the patience peculiar only to orientals, they wait in the blazing sun for hours gazing at three huge effigies of monsters to be set on fire at dusk. There is little else to see, but the crowd stands all the while contemplating the figures with rapture. It is nevertheless a grand holiday, when the Maharaja holds a durbar in the morning, which is attended by all his officials with *nuzeer* proportionate to their rank and pay; and in the evening he drives in state to the plain where the ugly monsters stand awaiting judgment. His Highness is a short, thick set, man, whose face being hidden in a prodigious white turban, I was unable to see from where I was standing. He gazes dreamily at the crowd, and the crowd gazes at him with the reverence due to royalty, as he drives along in his carriage and pair. All the King's horses and all the King's men are there, and as he comes upon the scene, his excellent band strikes up the National Anthem of the English. After a while, a match is laid to one of the monsters, and he blazes away merrily amidst the hum of delight of the spectators and is soon reduced to a heap of cinders. The same fate overtakes his neighbour, while the effigy representing the dreaded Rawan of many heads, whom Ram had overthrown in combat, was the last to be made a bonfire of. That was the climax of the whole entertainment symbolizing the complete triumph of good over evil. It was followed by a *feu de joie* by the King's riflemen, and a persistent booming of his guns which, being rather too near the spot, were disconcerting to the nerves and ears of not a few among the crowd. The multitude to be seen here does not present the gay appearance of a crowd on the Bombay side on the day of a fair or festival. There is not the wealth of bright colours distinguishing their raiments, and there is an entire absence of women. The Hindoo women of Kashmir, well known as Panditanis, are condemned to seclusion. The Musalman women of the lower orders may go about freely, but it is not proper or delicate even for them to participate in a public entertainment. The Maharaja is a very great stickler in this respect. He is a strictly orthodox man who loyally adheres to the usages of his fathers, is unfailing in his prayers during the allotted periods of the day, and is said to wash his hand religiously whenever he has to shake hands with a European. If, then, His Highness is so averse to the appearance of the womankind in public, his wishes are in the nature of a commandment which all his subjects must obey.

As Kashmir is the centre of communication between Central Asia and India, the visitor can see a variety of human types and races in the capital city. If you station yourself on one of the seven bridges which span the river at Srinagar, say, the Mira Kadal by preference as being the most frequented, you have a nice opportunity of studying the people passing by. You behold the Mongolian features of the Ladaki or Rubitan; bearded men from Baltistan on little ponies as shaggy and rugged as themselves; fierce mountaineers owning but a remote and very qualified allegiance to the Kashmir State riding by with matchlocks placed at right-angles to the saddle; quaintly attired people from Gilgit and far Chitral, more ignorant, if possible, than the average Kashmiri, but incomparably more bold and virile. A Kashmiri soldier, portly and pompous, comes up swaying his body with an effeminate gait which is peculiarly ludicrous in view of the sword dangling by his side. These are Sikh traders from the Punjab and Musalman pedlers hailing from regions farther south. Punjabis, by the way, all coming in greater numbers to Srinagar, where they are thriving as traders and shopkeepers, affording the Kashmiri a much needed object lesson in industry and enterprise. Caravans of asses laden with merchandize are slowly wending their way to the city. Gujjar women are driving their herds of sheep and goats to pasture. Bearded, white turbaned Pandits, sad-visaged, dull and despondent, but with a crafty, knowing look, pass slowly by. The loose robe in which they are clad is, in most cases, as poor and dirty, as that worn by the community. The Pandits of Srinagar have fallen from their high estate. The privileges of their caste exist no longer. The monopoly of the public service, like the monopoly of erudition, is with them no longer; nor all the loaves and fishes of office as tempting and numerous as they used to be till within the last decade or two.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TWO NOVELS.

A Lady of Rome.—Marion Crawford occupies so distinguished a position as a novelist that a new book from his pen is more or less of an event. I must confess that I have read *A Lady of Rome* with feelings almost entirely of disappointment. Of course, there is a story and, as it is told by so experienced an artist, it is naturally well told. The question one feels bound to ask is—Was it worth telling? The plot is a distinctly unpleasant one and, with the exception of a minor character—a priest, there is not a pleasant personage from beginning to end. The book is divided into two parts for no very apparent reason. The first part is called Maria; the second, the Countess of Montalto. As these two persons are one and the same, it is difficult to see the reason of the division. If the lady's character had been different in the first part from what it is in the second, that might account for it. But it is not.

At the beginning of the story, we find Maria, the Countess of Montalto, living alone in Rome with her son Leone. Her husband is in Spain, ostensibly on account of an envaiid mother, but really because he and his wife are separated. Before marriage Maria has had a love affair with one Baldassare del Castiglione. The beginning of the book finds her in danger of renewing the same. Leone is really Castiglione's son and not her husband's. Apparently this must be obvious to everyone as we read on page 201—"Why should anyone make a fuss because a small boy called Leone Silani di Montalto had blue eyes instead of brown or black ones? Was it admissible that not one of the Montalto ancestors, since the First Crusade, should have had blue eyes, to account for Leone's?" Apparently no one does make a fuss and the accounting is not necessary. The author does not explain how Maria accounted for the discrepancy to her husband, nor does it appear that that individual took the trouble to enquire, though it would seem from the book that he knew. The first part of the book is occupied chiefly with the relationship between Maria and Castiglione. This culminates in a meeting, at which she confesses her great love for him, he kisses her hand, and it is arranged that he shall see her occasionally in a perfectly proper manner, both parties making up for this restraint by a quite unrestrained correspondence. At the end of the first part, Montalto's invalid mother conveniently dies and orders her son to make it up with his wife. So Montalto writes to Maria and is taken back, and part one ends with the following, Maria is seated in her boudoir. "She wore a thin silk dressing-gown, wide open at the throat and showing a little simple white lace, her dark hair was taken up in a loose knot, rather low-down at the back of her neck, as she had always done it at bedtime ever since she had been a young girl. Her bare feet were half hidden in a pair of rather shabby little grey velvet slippers without heel or heel-piece, for the spring night was warm. She was trying to read.

She thought some one knocked softly at the door, she started in her chair and dropped the book, while her hand went up to her throat together the silk folds and hide the lace underneath. She could not speak.

Another knock, quite distinct this time, and followed by a question in her husband's voice.

'May I come in?'

An instant's pause, and she closed her eyes to say two words.

'Come in.'

So ends part one upon a most unreal situation. The husband perfectly content to come back to his wife and acknowledge another man's son as his own; the wife daily pleading her love, spoken of by the novelist as pure, to the man who had betrayed her. The betrayer aping the saint, but doing his best to see his old mistress whenever he can. I must confess that I find nothing to praise in this part of the book and that it does not seem to me to appeal to either vice or virtue, being an impossible compromise between the two.

The author should have taken lessons from the Le Queux school before he wrote the second part. The stealing of the letters, written by Castiglione to Maria, and the subsequent attempt at Blackmail, are done with a very amateurish hand. I imagine that it is the first time Mr. Crawford has attempted anything of the sort, and I trust it may be the last. The whole thing is utterly beneath the dignity of the writer of a Roman Singer and the Rose of Yesterday. For the rest, the Count of Montalto dies of a very convenient fit of apoplexy just when things were coming to a pretty pass. I gather also that in time Maria will wed Castiglione from the following passage at the end:—

'I wish the Captain (Castiglione) were here,' mamma,' he (Leone) says suddenly. 'It would be such fun to ride together. I don't see why you shouldn't ask him for a few days.'

'Not now, little man,' says Maria,' pouring out the boy's tea. 'But perhaps he may come another year and stay a long time.'

The book seems to me far beneath its author's well deserved reputation.

Chippinge, by Stanley Weyman.—It is quite a pleasure to turn from so unhealthy a book as *A Lady of Rome*, to such a clean and lively one as Chippinge. One may congratulate Mr. Weyman also on his return to his native land, if we may put it so, and on his selection of so interesting a period as the time of Brougham and the Reform Bill. The novel is full of interest and some of the remarks in it are singularly appropriate to the present time. I fancy Mr. Weyman must have written with the Education Act and the House of Lords very much in his mind. The plot is, perhaps, just a trifle theatrical and one might cavil at the mysterious lady side of the book, were one so inclined. But all that is more than made up for by the vigorous action and sustained interest of the story. The hero of the book is one Arthur Vaughan, cousin and heir to Sir Robert Oermuyden, Bart., of Stapylton House. Sir Robert has the Borough of Chippinge in his pocket. Here is the description of Chippinge. "In Schedule A for total disfranchisement, the population under 2,000. Present members, Serjeant Wathen and Mr. Cooke, on nomination; the former to oblige Lord Eldon, the latter by purchase." It appears that the price Mr. Cooke paid for his seat was £2,500. The plot of the story hangs on this, that Arthur Vaughan is for the Reform Bill, Sir Robert against it. Vaughan is one of the 13 voters of Chippinge and refuses to vote for Sir Robert's nominees. They have a row and finally Vaughan is himself nominated and succeeds in obtaining one of the two seats. Vaughan has fallen in love with Mary Smith, a school teacher. She turns out to be Sir Robert's daughter, believed to be dead. So Vaughan loses his inheritance and is shut off from his beloved. How he wins his way back to Sir Robert's favour and marries, his daughter, the book tells. Many historical personages appear in the story, but the very best character in the book is Sir Charles Wetherell ex-Attorney General, and violent opponent of the Bill. Vaughan had been accused of being a turn-coat and of having dishonourably sold Sir Robert Oermuyden at the Chippinge election. He is cut in the House by members of his own party and is at last taken to task in the Lobby, when Sir Charles is passing by. "'Sir Charles,' he said, 'I will abide by your decision, though I do not know, indeed, that I ought to take any man's decision on a point which touches my honour.'

"'Oh! Wetherell said in an inimitable voice. 'Court of Honour, is it? And he cast a queer look round the circle. 'Court of Honour, etc? Well I daresay I'm eligible. I daresay I know as much about honour as Brougham about equity! Or the Sergeant there'—Wathen reddened angrily—about law! Captain McShane here about his beloved country!'"

Wetherell hears both sides and then delivers himself as follows,—'To tell the truth, gentlemen' he continued in the same melancholy tone, 'Mr. Vaughan was fool enough to quarrel with his bread and butter for the sake of the most worthless, damnable, and mistaken convictions any man ever held! That's the truth, He showed himself, I'll swear to it, a very perfect fool; but an honourable and an honest fool—and that's a rare thing. I see none here.'

At the end of the book there is a very stirring description of the famous Bristol riots which is based largely on facts. It is impossible to give a fuller sketch of this excellent story. Enough if I say that it is Mr. Weyman in somewhat new country and at his very best.

D. B. B.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

The Karachi Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 1.

"LOT 49" AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE Karachi week of eleven days has come and gone,—"Thank Heaven!" it is imaginable the quieter folk among us will be saying. We started with the Police sports (the Commissioner and Mrs. Younghusband "At Home") and a Concert on Saturday, 20th October; we concluded with a point-to-point, on Tuesday 30th, and twixt and between was one giddy whirl. The Hou'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb is to be congratulated upon the high success that attended his concert given in the Frere Hall for the benefit of the Civil Hospital Nursing Fund, and especially upon the Farce "Lot 49" as played by a few members of the K. A. D. C. under his direction. The whole thing went with a chuckle from start to finish and the oldest inhabitant cannot recall more genuine fun packed into forty minutes on the Frere Hall (our only) stage. The cast included:—

Mr H Newlove...	A Young Barrister	Mr. G. M. Frost
Mrs Newlove ...	His wife	Miss. Stuart Hunter
Peter...........	Page to Newloves...	Mr. T. Beaumont
Polly Pickle...........	Mrs Newlove's Maid	Miss Bayley
Mr Arthur Blobbs...	A man who does odd jobs	Mr. S. J. Couper.
Ebenezer Nubbless...	A retired Coal Merchant ...	Mr. W. Penfold.
Joseph Nubbles...	His Son.........	Mr. S. N. C. Webb.
Commissionaire...	From the Auction	Mr. E. A. Pearson

to say nothing of the lot itself, a droll little hybrid puppy that seemed to enter thoroughly into the excitement concerning his own value and ultimate destination. Miss Stuart Hunter is a regular "find" for the club, and it is to be hoped that the K. A. D. C. will now be encouraged to go ahead and produce plays in number more consistent with its revised rules, in spite of the discouragement of its two abortive attempts to stage "The Thirty Thieves."

Of the musicians whose efforts preluded the play (which was indeed "the thing") the violinist Mr. H. W. Astell was particularly noteworthy as a fine player, and our new tenor, Mr. L. Bullock showed himself a fair rival to the old Karachi favourite Mr. Paul Negreponte. There be tenors of two kinds, those who sing "Songs of Araby" and those who do not. It is just possible that Mr. Bullock is one of the minority in the latter category.

R. N. "VESUVIO."

This Italian cruiser which touched here on its way to China, could not have arrived at a more favourable time. The Ward-room shared in all our little gaieties and was, besides, entertained with a dinner and a dance at Government House and a great tiffin at the Maharatta mess. Few folk in Karachi dared to essay Italian, but our visitors showed themselves facile in French, and when occasion required in English too, and in English that required no apologies such as the speakers' modesty caused to be uttered. The crew, of course, laboured more severely under linguistic disabilities, but even among them a knowledge of a few English words and phrases was not rare. It is to be doubted whether any English man-of-war could show as broad and sound knowledge of tongues. The *entente cordiale* was no whit disturbed by the easy victory our visitors' boat gained against the Garrison Artillery. Before the Vesuvio departed she returned our hospitality in regular sailor fashion on board, and it is reported that there some of our veterans exercised toes that had not been regarded as light and fantastic for twenty years or more. If so it is as well that the Vesuvio's "At Home" did not precede the Club Ball, where space was scarcely sufficient for May, June, and July, and would have been utterly inadequate to accommodate September and November also.

THE RACES.

The Karachi annual races were an unqualified success, thanks to the indefatigable care and energy of Mr. F. J. Rome, the Honorary Secretary to the Committee. Just one matter for criticism annually recurs at these meetings. Does the Race Committee desire to suppress betting, and is that why only one book-maker is annually admitted? At Quetta (a much smaller station, there are always three bookmakers who pay Rs. 200 per diem for the privilege of exercising their calling there. At Karachi we have one man (with a broken leg by the way this year) who gets a monopoly for Rs. 300 a day. This alone is a nett loss of Rs. 900 to the Race Funds, which are sufficiently meagre to make such an amount a highly desirable addition. To say that three men would combine and give no better odds is no answer to the question as to the loss of Rs. 900. As to the possibility of the bookies combining to keep down the odds, it must be remarked that these men are seldom "on their own," but represent merely large "Turf Commission Agents" in Bombay and Calcutta, firms that are in direct competition with one another wherever they operate and firms that would not therefore permit their representatives to combine as has been suggested. This, however, is of secondary importance. The real point is the dead loss every year of Rs. 900. It would not be unreasonable if the people who subscribe regularly year after year so willingly to the expenses of this meeting were next year to make their subscriptions conditional on the Committee's adopting the Quetta plan. The present plan is merely the fad of an individual, and it is about time that those who pay the piper should have the calling of the tune.

THE HORSE SHOW.

In a neat little speech before the distribution of the prizes Mr. Younghusband remarked that he must admit his surprise at the number of really fine horses Karachi could produce, and there is no doubt that the number and excellence of the horses shown was most creditable. The ladies' hacks however were not as numerous as usual and the winner had already won as a gentleman's hack. The jumping was particularly good. Captain Lloyd on Colonel Hunter's "Wisdom" had a bad spill at the pole-jump, but no other mishaps occurred, and the horsemanship displayed by Mr. R. L. Palmer R.F.A., who rode both 'Dawn' and "Sweet William," Major Backle R.F.A., Mr. Stewart and Mr. Rome was something to remember.

Class I-(*a*)—Chargers—Over 14 hands 2 inches.	
Captain Lawrence's Pitcher..................	1
Colonel Kelly's Columbine..................	2
Colonel Traver's Bess......................	3
Class I-(*b*)—Chargers—: Between 13-3 and 14-2 inclusive.	
Major Cobbham's Napper Tandy.............	1
Major Casson's Rupert......................	2
Lt-Colonel Traver's Rufus..................	3
Class II—Polo Ponies.	
Mr Graham's Gentleman.....................	1
Mr Llewellyn's Unis........................	2
Captain Brewis' Lady Grizelle...............	3
Class III (*a*)—Hacks,—Horses—Gentlemen's.	
Mr E A Miller's Gent........................	1
Colonel Kelly's Columbine..................	2
Captain Winter's M P.......................	3
Class III (*b*)—Hacks,—Horses,—Ladies'.	
Mr E A Miller's Gent........................	1
Mrs Graham's Pride.........................	2
Lieut-Col J de B Traver's Bess.............	3
Class IV (*a*)—Hack,—Ponies,—Gentlemen's.	
1st prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants of Karachi.	
2nd prize, Tankard, presented by Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants of Karachi.	
Major Cobbham's Napper Tandy..............	1
Mr Elgee's Federation......................	2
Major Casson's Rupert......................	3
Class IV (*b*)—Hacks—Ponies—Ladies'.	
Captain Winter's Who Cares.................	1
Mr Rome's Michief..........................	2
Mrs Nothern's Pierrot......................	3
Class V—(*a*)—Harness & Turn-out—2 Wheels.	
Mr W Graham's Turn-out....................	1
Mr E A Miller's „	2
Mrs Maule Cole's „	3
Class V (*b*)—Harness & Turn-out 4 Wheels.	
Mr A D Younghusband's Turn-out...........	1
Mr Issardas Asanmal's Turn-out............	2
Mr Wadhumal Oodharam's....................	3
Class VI-(*a*)—Jumping Competition—Horses.	
Mr Bosse's Dawn............................	1
Mr L B Stephens' Sweet William............	2
Major Buckle's Br W M.....................	3
Class VI-(*b*)—Jumping Competition—Ponies.	
Mr Rome's Mischief.........................	1
Mr Steuart's Janet.........................	2
Messrs E G Mackenzie and G G Richardson's Cadet..........	3

Best Horse in the Show.—Captain Winter's "M. P."

Best Pony in the Show.—Mr Elgee's "Federation."

THE SIND POINT-TO-POINT.

This was the first meeting since 1902, and provided such good honest sport that there is every likelihood of its revival as a hardy annual.

I. Teams.

I. C. S. Team	Mr A D Younghusband Mr A Lucas Mr G Crerar Mr C A Beyts.	29 Points.
105th Mahrattas Team	Mr. Monteith Mr. Mackenzie Capt White Mr Delme-Radcliffe	25 Points.
Merchants' Team	Mr Frost Mr Steuart Mr Mahon Mr Sawyer	21 Points.

II. Round the Course.

Major England	1
Mr Elgee	2
Mr Kindersley	3

III. Ladies' Race.

Mr Northern	1
Mr Wren	2
Mr Grace	3

Six started.

AN APPRECIATION.

Although it is not a year yet since the coming of Mr. A. D. and Mrs Younghusband to Government House, it is not too early to testify to the genuine popularity they have won among all classes here. It is not merely their open-handed hospitality, their easy accessibility, the support they give to every form of sport and to every event that leavens the social monotony of lives lived within our narrow confines; it is more. It is the fact that all the many things they do for us all are prompted purely by generous and simple motives, and that this is realized by the Indian inhabitants no less than by the European residents of Sindh. Whatever difficulties our Commissioner may have before him in the administration and reformed governance of Sind, this is sure. Sindhis all are having every reason to trust the hearts no less than the heads of the Commissioner-in-Sind and his charming wife. The sympathy already existing between Governor and governed cannot but grow with knowledge and is of the happiest augury for the solving of the many problems that must needs present themselves in Sind during the next few years.

THE LAND ALIENATION ACT.

Financial Commissioner's Review.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, November 7.

The Financial Commissioner of the Punjab thus reviews the working of the Land Alienation Act: "Looking back on the six years of practical working of the Act I think we may safely say that it has been a success beyond the expectations of its most ardent supporters. That is a subject, however, on which it is unnecessary for me now to enlarge. The point on which, perhaps, the most serious apprehension was felt was that the Act, instead of conferring a benefit on the class for whose protection it was meant, would cause serious inconvenience to them, by the contraction of credit. It was feared that the money-lending class would not continue under the altered conditions to make the necessary advances to the Zamindars and that the latter would not be able to get along without the assistance of this nature on which they had so long depended. We now know that this apprehension has not been justified in practical experience, as unlimited credit has undoubtedly been contracted. The village money-lender is not perhaps now so keen on pressing a loan on the reluctant Zamindar and the latter may find it more difficult to obtain the necessary funds for reckless expenditure. But there is nothing whatever to show that, as a result of the Act, the Zemindar has been hampered in his business and in his daily life by in difficulty getting ready money when he requires it. Looking at the working of the Act, in this direction, it may be said that it has had a tendency to enforce thrift without causing any general inconvenience."

A SENSATIONAL ARREST.

District Councillor under strong Escort.

BRITISH OFFICERS THREATENED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, November 7.

A telegram from Raipur, dated 6th November, says that widespread sensation was caused to-day by the sudden arrest of a local magnate, Pundit Mohan Lal, under section 187 of the Criminal Procedure Code on a charge of threatening certain officers, not named.

The accused was marched into Court under a strong police escort and was later on placed before Khan Sahib Jacob who is trying Irshad Ali for the attempted murder of Mr. Napier.

The accused, who is a Malguzar of Raipur, a Municipal Commissioner and member of District Council attributes his arrest to enmity. He has obtained leave to move the Judicial Commissioner for a transfer of the case from the District.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

Conducted According to Vedic Rites.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, November 7.

A Jhansi Correspondent wrote on the 4th inst. that at 4 p. m. of that day there was celebrated the marriage of Shrimali Doolari, Devia Brahmin, widow of Lehsil, a man in the district of Jhansi, with Lala Bootaram Khuttari, a merchant of Haripur. Hazara was performed under the auspices of the Widow Matrimonial Association of Jhansi. The marriage ceremony was conducted according to the Vedic rites, by Pundit Buldeo Bhutt, Shurma Updeshak. Speeches and lectures on the pitiable state of Hindu widows were delivered by several gentlemen.

Between 300 and 400 ladies and gentlemen were present. The celebration of this widow-marriage had a good effect on the minds of all who witnessed it. The marriage was performed with the consent and at the request of the mother of the widow.

ABOLITION OF OCTROI.

Under Contemplation of Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, November 7.

The Government of India have started an enquiry into the whole question of Octroi Taxation and Administration. The main point underlying the enquiry is whether octroi is a form of taxation which can any longer justify its continuance.

THE MURRAY SIGNALLING APPARATUS.

Experts from Home for its Introduction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, November 7.

Three Telegraphic experts are coming out to India in order that the Murray Signalling Apparatus may be tried in this country. This apparatus is said to be even better than the Baudot, which has been such a success on three or four of the main telegraph routes in India.

MR. JUSTICE BODILLY'S RESIGNATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 7.

Mr. Justice Bodilly of the Calcutta High Court, now in England, has resigned his appointment. He has been in ill-health for some time past.

THE GREAT MAGIAN.

In his limpid and harmonious Italian, D'Annunzio, says, "il mondo e la rappresentazione dela sensibilita e del pensiero di pochi uomini superiore." "Among these few superior men whose thought and sensibility the world represents, the prophets stand preeminent." Science teaches us that water boils at 100° C. No further increase of heat tells on the temperature. So the complete intensity of human thought for a race is reached in its prophet. He is the summit. "Dieu y descende, l'homme y monte." How the Divine element descends the human rising to receive it is marvellously rendered by William Blake, as emphatically a painter as a poet—in his picture 'the reunion of the soul and the body'. This inspiration, whether of prophet, poet or artist, partakes of the sea. It has its flux and reflux. Wave on wave, billows curling on billows ending in a spouting up of foam. This mad pursuit and flight and return is an illusion. Swell here is ebb elsewhere. The monsoon with all its rains does not add a drop to the waters of the ocean. Oscillation is neither increase nor decrease. The frescoes of the Sistine chapel take nothing away from the metopes of the Parthenon. It is only a going back in time. Italian genius reached its level in one, Grecian in the other. The Illiad recedes, the Romanceros appear. The Avesta sinks, the Koran comes up. After Pindar, the northwind, follows Dante, the hurricane. This is no progress; it is a march. In this age of freedom thought has recovered its liberty and science its rights. The spirit of the dark demon of intolerance and bigotry has been laid.

Any unbiased mind can study, dive into and compare religions. It is fruitless to seek which is the true religion. For every religion is but one of the seven prismatic colours, the white ray of the spectrum being Eternal Truth. All religions are relatively true. The grand verities are as old as mankind. Every nation in its turn received some of these truths under the veil of its own local and special symbolism. These may be studied and classified as botanists do herbs.

MAZDAISM.

History with her uncertain records leaves us in no end of doubt as to where and when the prophet of Iran was born. These questions have exercised the ingenuity and roused the tempers of scholars and antiquarians these long years. Even now the fight goes on. With the books of the Avesta continuously modified, with traditions to excess and extravagent legends, there is hopeless tangle of men, things, places and times. But in the midst of this mangled mass what stands intact and dominant from the Avesta to the Shahnameh, however distorted and inverted the names of the actors who figure in there, is the unique cause of all the events recounted. It is the perpetual struggle between the Iranians and the Turanians, between the Oriental Europeans, so to say, and the Asiatics. And in the night of time is seen in relief the silhouette of Zoroaster, a scion of royal race with hoary Feridun for ancestor. Whether of royal descent or not, from the midst of the uniform mediocrity of men he rises a pillar towards the sky and bears witness to a noble destiny. Born of pure and excellent parents he warred against evil from his childhood. His superior genius showed itself when he was thirty. A celestial spirit came then to reveal to him his mission. He had to retire for long into a mountain cave, an absolute and laborious retreat to prepare his eyes to see the Great Light and his ears to hear the Great Word. It moved him to see the Iranians crumble under a moral rot. Seeking a theatre for his exploits he fixed on Balkh. Here reigned the majestic Gustasp, king of the Bactrians. The prophet's "Law and Reform" were discussed before an assembly of savants convened by the king. These bowed to the superior wisdom of the sage. In raptures over his revelation, they gave themselves up to his triumph. In his new zeal the king wanted Turan to welcome the message. But his inveterate foe Ardjasp, who lorded it over this stronghold of a witchcraft, refused. To antagonism of race, the Iranians being Aryans—existing of yore, was now added the fierce hate due to religious difference. A mighty battle was fought on the vast plain extending to the right of the Jehun—Sir Darya—and Ardjasp, with his Turanian hordes, routed. Councillor, High-Priest and Reformer, Zoroaster accomplished a triple reform: political, religious and social. It is a controversial question as to whether Zoroaster was

THE REFORMER OF AN OLD OR FOUNDER OF A NEW RELIGION?

The doctrine of the Zend Avesta is born of a reform, as it stands opposed in certain respects to the ancient beliefs of the Aryans, says Burnouf. And he sees a rapport between the name of Zoroaster and the religious reform of ancient Iranian Society. This rapprochment, says Spiegel, is not attested to by any text of the Avesta. And in fact the Avesta points to no schism or reformation, preserving what it has purified of an existing religion. The work is original. It has borrowed from the past what helped to the building of the new monument. But the base is new.

Zoroaster is a perfect revolutionary. The most notable fact is, he has constituted the Iranian nation. When he appeared on the scene, Iran was a vague indication, an undecided geographical point, by turns limited to the Empire of Ver, or extended to limits as far as greed could go, or restricted to the territory of a vain princeling. Henceforth Iran was where Iranians were. It was now the land of Mazdeans that is those who prayed to Ahura Mazda. The idea of God and nationality commingle. The citizen is the faithful. Civil and religious life are one. To obey God and respect the law, *cest tout.* "The holy man," says Ahura Mazda to Zoroaster, is he who true to the law effaces quite what there is wicked in thought, word, or deed, like the wind blowing from far and purifying the tract it sweeps over."

ITS KEYNOTE

therefore is purity or truth. The very first prayer a child lisps is in praise of righteousness or purity as the highest good, the highest blessing, and the burden of the next is sympathy with all creation. These two are constantly *en evidence* in the whole body of prayers like the chorus in a musical composition. Every sin is held in horror and a lie above all. So the the note of the Iranian race, as observed even to-day in its degenerate descendants, is marked by loyalty to truth and benevolence. At every turn good thoughts, good words and good deeds are inculcated and reiterated time after time in every prayer and emphasised all the more by injunctions to root out wicked thoughts! Wicked deeds and wicked words. To be morally pure is to be healthy, says the Avesta. This purity is not confined to the body by repeated ablutions or to the mind only. It is extended to houses, streets and town, water, air and earth. These are to be rid of all vermin, insects, reptiles and noxious beasts. Pure air, pure water, pure fire and light, what more can a board of health want? Hygiene was a thing too well understood by the legislator. Every pollution was an offence. Severe lessons and paternal counsels are blended in his Code. Not laws only but precepts too and a thousand details for the best life are drawn up. No prayer or precept but has a jet of morality jutting from it with such force as to display best the positive fixedness of purpose in them.

The first claiming of human liberty in morals is Mazdaism. According to it, morality is the splendour of what is good and right. Surely Zoroaster's Code, if adopted, has no equal in any other religion for ennobling and enriching humankind. Feed well, it says, to pray well. A strong body means a strong soul and so much more concentration when reading the Divine word. There is then more vigour for undertaking good works and more energy and perseverance for finishing them. Fasting is rigorously forbidden. Its morality systematised may be summed up in one word: to please; to enlighten one's-self by one light; to feed on one flame; Truth.

Tested ethically Mazdaism—excellent religion or universal science—makes good its claim to the name it bears. But the corner stone of it is

THE UNIVERSAL LAW OF POLARITY.

There is far more evil than good in this world.

"Nature is a comely mother but stone cold,"
"The all-seeing sun shines unheeding,
"Shines by night the calm unruffled moon,
"Though the human myriads praying, bleeding,
"Put creation harshly out of tune."

Well may the materialist say, because everything is due to blind force and chance, and to the survival of the strongest more often than of the fittest. Mazdaism solves the riddle scientifically. Out of the "never changing One are the everchanging many." Good (Ahura Mazda) and Evil (Ahriman) are the light and shadow of the One, Eternal (Zeruana Akerne), Boundless Circle of Time, and each is necessary if the other is to become manifest. The equilibrium and harmony of things in nature need these two force currents typified by the two poles of the magnet. God or Good, as the synthesis of the whole universe, cannot be divorced from Evil. No cloud of Evil, however dark but has a silver lining of Good. Evil as such can have no existence by itself. If it disappeared good would disappear too. Evil is a force antagonistic but essential to Good. Shadow renders light more bright. Without positive there is no negative electricity, no centripetal without centrifugal force, no life without death.

When Faust asks Mephistopheles who he is, the reply reveals the whole truth: "Ein theil von jener kraft." "Die stets das Bose will und stets das gute schaft."

(Part of that power which ever wishing evil does good.)

This much for his role in the economy of Nature and as to his origin, he says:

"Ich bin ein Theil des Theils, der anfangs alles war,
Ein Theil der Finsterniss, die sich das Licht gebar,
Das stolze Licht, das nun der Mutter Nacht
Den alten Rang, den Raum ihr streitig macht."

(I am a part of the part which in the beginning was All, a part of Darkness which begot that proud Light now disputing with its mother Night its space and ancient rank.) This is as much an idea from the Avesta, as from the Genesis and the Gospel of John. A thing can only exist through its opposite, teaches Hegel. So there is sense in the old adage *Demon est Deus inversus.* If Ahura Mazda were of equal power with Ahriman, there would be an end to all progression. Behind Ahura Mazda and Ahriman is the *nameless* and *invisible fire,* the law of evolution, and Ahura Mazda continually conquers Ahriman by the inherent power of Good.

A deep philosophy underlies the reverence a Parsi feels for fire. Of all the elements known to physical science, fire is that which has ever eluded definite analysis. Does not a Light burn in this clay-lamp body of ours? Can doctors of physics describe it? Let them note the fire go out and then talk that the thing is bound in matter chains. "It is Life and Death, the origin and the end of every material thing. It is Divine substance." What wonder that the Great Magian—concluding that he saw "All" in this supernaturally magnificent element—fell down and worshiped it! Let the cerebrally superheated young graduate who has lost all faith in anything greater in the universe than a Huxley or a Haeckell, and thinks he carries in his pocket the combination key to the Chubb lock of nature, ponder over this truth while lighting his cigarette, and call to mind the mortifying confession of his Supreme Pontiff "in perfect strictness it is true that we know nothing about the composition of anybody whatever, as it is." Religion, according to Herbert Spencer, is a great reality and a great truth—nothing less than an essential and indestructible element of human nature. But religious truth is a thing for physical intuition and not for physical observation. Religion can never be got out of the understanding. The love one human being has for another is a reality as true as, and infinitely higher than even the solidest block of wood or the thickest skull of the densest materialist. But all the intellect in the world, together with the sharpest possible senses, will not provide the smallest hint of the thing.

ZOROASTER'S FAITH

rightly professed makes a man a moral tonic to every one about him. An active religion, cheering and cheerful even as the fire, its symbol, it gives genial strength to the weak to support their burden. It tells them not to ignore the troubles of life nor turn their backs upon them, but to own, to meet and to rise above them. Is it not because cheerfulness—breaking forth into a shimmer of smiles—is akin to the sun streaming into and warming a damp, dingy room, that the religion which praises the luminary partakes of its golden smile? Nothing is so certainly within us as Ahura Mazda, and all morality, beauty and truth are a reflex of his image. But the man of scientism seeks for him in vain with scalpel and crucible. All life and exhibition of life are not the results of material conditions. Let him see a little higher and realise the role which vibrations play in the world of imponderable forces and investigate it. It will pour upon him a baptismal shower of new and encouraging vibrations from above, destined to awaken within him responsive chords, the spiritualising harmony of which lies dormant and of the possession of which he has hitherto remained unconscious.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAWALA.

SRINAGAR.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The peace and harmony of the scene was suddenly broken by a blind, old woman, done and ugly of countenance, whose temper seemed to have been soured by the load of years, aggravated by penury. A sweeper carrying a basket happened to brush past her, and what a volley of curses and invective poured forth from her voluble tongue. That was my first experience of the scathing tongue for which the Kashmiri woman is famous. It was some minutes before she had exhausted her vocabulary of abuse on the ill-fated man, and then she slowly moved on.

There is not much to cheer the stranger, as he goes tramping through the meandering streets of the City. In the bazar the articles which are most in evidence are huge lamps of salt, looking like flinty stones, brought from the famous Karewa mine in the Punjab, and baskets full of a dirty-coloured powder which I was told was tea. There are three things of which the Kashmiri is most fond—tea, salt and snuff. I should think they are also fond of watches, as within a walk of half a mile I noticed about half a dozen shops of watch-makers. Here and there a dark-eyed Jezabel, seated in her balcony, sought to attract notice by a bold stare or an insinuating smile. No oriental city is without its pariah dogs, and Srinagar has a fair share of these animals. If there is any animal that is more lazy than the Kashmiri, it is the Srinagar dog. He lies down in the middle of the road by preference, and it would seem as if no power on earth can stir him. He heeds not the menace of the wayfarer or the shout of the coachman. He keeps dozing listlessly, leaving it to the driver to save him from being run over. While I was in Kashmir, I happened to read in a newspaper of cases of dog-bite in Srinagar. Seeing these brutes, it was hard to believe that they could ever have sufficient energy to bite!

It is difficult to realize that their huge conglomeration of mean dwellings, bespeaking a lot of misery, squalor and poverty now forming the capital city, was in the days of the Moguls a place of luxury and revelry; that there were splendid mansions and mosques and temples by the river bank; that whereas now its housetops are used for drying chillies and vegetables for winter use, they were so many flower gardens in the happy days of yore; that on festive occasions the city blazed with splendid illuminations. Alas, in the case of the poor city of the present day, the Lay of the Last Minstrel would simply be a melancholy recital of the glory and magnificence of a day which has gone for ever.

Yet Srinagar and indeed, the whole of Kashmir has a great future before it. The Kashmiri is but just beginning to revive from the deadening and degrading effects of the long course of misrule and oppression to which they were subjected by the Mogul and notably, Pathan rulers. The Jhelum Electric Power Works which are nearing completion, will be the pioneer of the long-projected railway which promises to revolutionize the economic condition of the Kingdom. The valley which, hemmed in by mountain barriers, has been practically shut out from the progress of the world, will then be in touch with it, and the abundance of its fertile plains will be poured into the markets of India. Of the present industries of Srinagar and the resources and commercial possibilities of Kashmir in general, I shall, write in another article.

M.

A Boy who had money in the Post Office Savings Bank died, and his mother claimed the amount. When asked whether the father was alive, she responded briefly but very pointedly, says the "St. Martin's-le-Grand" magazine, "Father living, but insignificant."

The Headmaster of Harrow, at the Founder's Day dinner, related a story told to him by Earl Spencer, who, before he succeeded his father, was Viscount Althorp. His lordship was present in the Vaughan Library when the King, then Prince of Wales, visited Harrow. The book, in which the minutes of the Debating Society were recorded was shown to the royal visitor. The page on which is opened contained the resolution: "That regicide in justifiable,' moved by Viscount Althorp."

"THE ANTAGONISM OF SEX."

Another Word to the Suffragettes.

Sex! How through the ages this word resounds! It is the key-note to all the greatest passions of life, the pivot on which the whole world turns, for everything hangs on this mystery of nature. Men and women were created for the mutual benefit of each other, and standing alone they form but an imperfect creature; for the perfection of harmony one needs the combination of the two natures, each so different, each supplying what the other lacks.

Therefore, why talk about equal and unequal, why this antagonism of sex?

Do we not in those rare moments when a man and a woman meet soul to soul, rise superior to difference of sex? Realising a perfection of harmony, of unity, possible, only when antagonism has been surmounted, and an equality, representing each as individual human beings, is reached! Are we not very foolish, very unkind, very petty, when we revile, and scorn each other, gloat over each other's weaknesses and imperfections?

Why cannot we accept each other, in all their differences, in all their frailties and withal their extreme lovableness? The time is at hand, and even now is come, when the old order, the old relation of woman's subservience to man will be swept away, and a greater, grander, happier plane of living will be attained; not only for woman but for man also! In these days when no educated person believes in the fabulous story of Adam and Eve, and hers being the greater sin; the ludicrous foundation of the inequality of the weaker sex is effectually laid to rest.

Have not women proved themselves to be, given the same advantages, both mentally and spiritually the equal of men? That they are weaker physically, none can deny, but does not this therefore demand for them, more consideration, more tenderness, more kindness, in fact all that constitutes true chivalry?

Until men and women learn to work as one whole in complete understanding and forbearance, for the betterment of the world, and the seeking after higher things, no true human happiness, or greatness can be attained.

We were given to each other, for help, not for hindrance, for joy, not for sorrow. Why, oh why, do we so ruthlessly crush the choicest flowers of life, till all their sweetness, all their fragrance, all their beauty, is lost and wasted?

Why should women try to ape men, why try and lose your distinctiveness, thereby becoming neither manly or womanly, but a hybrid of unlovableness?

Neither sex is perfect, each are limited, each have their faults, and the defects of their qualities; but each is an individual, each a human soul, each equal in the sight of God, and subservient to none but Him!

Absolute equality is the only solution for the antagonism of sex! The meeting of each other on equal ground and therefore of equal sympathy and understanding.

It is an infamous shame, a blot on our civilisation, that the laws for men and women should be different.

As separate individuals of one community their laws should be the same, their education should be the same, their rights should be the same!

Is the whole world so crazed, so prejudicial, so fanatical over the subject of sex, that it cannot recognise either wisdom or justice; cannot see which way wise administration and true contentment lies?

I am not advocating rights for one more than the other, but I ask for the justice due to women as individual human beings, independent of sex.

It is because we are wanting in love, in charity, in kindlines towards humanity, that we fail so in our comprehension of one another.

Are we not after all each in the same plight, each a lonely, suffering, imperfect human being; an individual soul, a wanderer in a maze of mystery, a child crying to its father, a seeker after truth!

Can we not put aside the differences, put aside old grievances, put aside quarrels, and stretch out tender, patient, toil-worn hands, in love, strength, and sympathy, across the barriers of sex?

For the barrier is entirely of our own making, it is the outcome of our own stupidity, of our own crass ignorance; God never meant it to be so, he gave us to each other, that we might learn to understand the meaning of life, through joy, through pain, and withal through love!

Because one man has ruined a woman's life, has cruelly violated her trust, should we thereby judge and blame all men; because one woman has cheapened herself, has proved herself to be morally unworthy, is it just to thereupon sweepingly condemn all women?

Are there not good and bad of both sexes, who are we to judge of others, to condemn any as wholly bad?

Did they ask to be set on a pedestal?

Are we to blame our idol, because we imagined it to be made of gold, and found it was made of only ordinary clay after all?

Should we not make every allowance for them give forth our love, and our trust again, in all confidence and in all unselfishness.

We should be too brave, too forgiving, too strong, to allow any one individual to make us predjudiced, or to spoil our lives.

If our trust in God is absolute, our spiritual poise evenly adjusted, nought can shake its fundamental foundations; the scar will remain, and the old wound may throb at times, but your love will go forth, still to bless, not only the injurer but all mankind, stronger, grander, for the anguish it has gone through!

Mutual equality, and therefore mutual rights, will of necessity produce equal division of labour; and this is as it should be, every man and woman should be trained to earn their own living, in case necessity arises.

Man and women have their own vocations, their own talents, and women should not be debarred on account of their sex, from any walk of life, which is feasible for them to work in.

There is no grander work for women, no higher vocation, than that of being a wife and a mother.

But unfortunately as things nowadays exist, this is impossible for all, and a woman need not be less useful, less ornamental, because she is unmarried! In fact it is often the wife, who becomes a mere domestic drudge, all spontaneity, all joyousness crushed out of her, in the dull coloured monotony of her life, unless she has originality and strength of purpose enough, to raise her above circumstances and the deadening effect of sordid trivialities.

Education, mental knowledge, intellectuality, only gives a woman truer capability, greater capacity to undertake the grave responsibilities, not only of her sex, but of a mother.

Until the last century, women's minds were so stunted, so dwarfed into nothingness, that they were not capable mentally of meeting man as an equal. And it will be many years, many generations before the effects of this training will be entirely shaken off.

For the greater majority of women, have become afraid, to think for themselves, afraid to trust their own judgment, afraid, to try the use of their unclipped wings!

Or others, rush to the opposite extreme, ape men, scorn motherhood, lose all womanliness, openly declaring they are ashamed of their sex; and they would indeed have need to be, if all women were as they are!

But at last the thraldom is gradually being shaken off, women are becoming cultivated, broad-minded, companionable. Not less lovable, less tender as a wife, or less devoted as a mother; for these glory in their sex, triumph in their womanhood, and do all to elevate their still conservative sisters realising that it is not through antagonism, but through love and moral worth, that the battle will be won and ended.

These do not condemn men, or bear them any grudge for the past, only pity them for their lack of discrimination, the short-slightedness of their policy; which after all was due as much to theological dogmatism, as to the primeval, untutored lust for possession, which is their prerogative and is inherent more or less in every man!

Because a woman has mental capabilities, she need not be dogmatic, be unmercifully critical, be selfish, be above trivialities; instead it makes her kinder, more sympathetic, more pitiable, more compassionate for the foibles and frailties of suffering humanity.

Because she is clever, she need not dress unbecomingly, scorn the subject as beneath her dignity; but she will realise that she owes it to herself to always look as nice as possible, to cultivate those graces of mind and body which make for womanly charm and graciousness!

But clothes, amusement, admiration are not to be sought after, bartered for as precious and valuable things.

The treasures of the mind, the joys of the soul, the unselfishness of love, these are the things of true importance of true happiness!

When women's minds were unfed, uncared for clothes, naturally loomed large in their mental vision and in consequence there arose vanity, spitefulness, envy and all uncharitableness; and men have blamed them much for those faults for the pettiness and triviality of their natures.

However, those days are passing by, and we hope in the future to see, woman as she was meant to be, gracious, charming cultured; with the scars of the contest she has been through, obliterated and forgotten, its anguish forgiven, in the triumph of her emancipated womanhood.

An emancipation of love, of high ideals, of comradeship with man, of kinship of soul in marriage, of joyous motherhood, and of perfect trust in God.

With diversity of tastes, without intellectual intercourse, without mental sympathy, there can be no true comradeship and understanding.

Therefore, the men that are wise, the men that are broad-minded enough to see, wherein the true advantages, both for themselves and for women be; will encourage the opposite sex to cultivate themselves, will give them a helping hand and a cheery welcome thereby gaining not only a domestic chattel, or a pretty nonentity, but a staunch friend, a sympathetic comrade, and an ideal wife and mother!

Oh, I could weep, tears of anguish, when I see this most perfect treasure of life, blighted by women's wrongs, women's pettiness, men's callousness, selfishness and unfairness, in all that affects not themselves.

Why should women obey men, be subordinate to them; are they so much greater, so much more perfect, so much wiser than women?

Where obedience is exacted, there cannot be equality, and without reverence no true obedience is possible.

Where there is love, where there is understanding, where there is sympathy, is obedience necessary?

No, and indeed no, love gives, and love takes, but love never exacts!

And if self-development was the aim of all individuals, irrespective of sex, would not each be a law unto themselves, would not each strive after perfection, each help the other to the best of their ability?

> We can only know our relations towards God
> Through our relations towards each other.
> The Garden of Eden surely exists still upon earth,
> For those who have strength enough, and purity enough,
> To believe in their own honours."—C. Kingsley.

We have began to doubt in our own honours, in our own purity, in our own strength, and so swept along the destructive tides of custom and convention; we give up these ideals as hopeless.

The other side, the side of sympathy where antagonism has been conquered, is an impossible dream, incapable of realisation.

A few swim feebly towards the bank, but are too weary when they reach it, to scramble up and see what is beyond.

And believe me, beyond it is very fair, very pleasant, very peaceful leading to a garden, the garden of love; here too are to be found growing in all the profusion of their beauty, the flowers of self-sacrifice, of sympathy, of purity, watered by the fountains of joy, and over all the hushed contentment born of the spirit of God!

M. DE VERE.

DOCKYARD WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

The following memorial has been submitted to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine to be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

To His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Elliot Gilbert John Elliot-Murray Kynynmond, Earl of Minto, P. C., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. M. G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Most Respectfully Sheweth:—That your Excellency's Memorialist begs most humbly to represent that the advent of plague in Bombay in 1896, followed by the famines of 1897 and 1905—not to speak of the years of scarcity through insufficient rains during the intervening period, taken together with the operation of the Bombay City Improvement Trust Act of 1898,—have brought about a condition of things in this city which tells with painful severity upon that class of Government servants who are connected with ministerial and allied establishments to which your humble memorialist belongs.

2. It is not for your Lordship's memorialist to explain, nor is he competent to do so, how a combination of uncontrollable circumstances have created the distress; but he would beg leave briefly to indicate a few actual facts in support of his prayer for some relief at the hands of a sympathetic Government over which your Excellency presides. They are as follows; viz:—(I.) The price of every necessary of life has gone up to an alarming extent, in some instances trebly, since October 1905 (II.) Rent throughout the city has gone up abnormally and it is absorbing fully one-fourth and more of one's earnings. Habitable quarters are becoming daily scarce and families are forced to huddle up in over-crowded rooms, who before occupied much better accommodation. The rent of even these hovels is being raised with cruel frequency under the plea that Municipal house taxation is high. (III.) Much higher wages are demanded by the domestics and in numerous instances middle class families have been compelled through insufficient means to dispense with them altogether. (IV.) Their helplessness is becoming more pronounced day by day in the matter of making future provision for families and in securing better education for their children. (V.) Their chances of getting involved in debt are becoming greater and this a source of grave anxiety to them.

3. Your humble memorialist is aware that any one or all of these hardships are more or less the ordinary lot of man at times; but he submits with great deference that at this moment they are all present in an intensified form owing to a temporary and abnormal condition prevailing.

4. Your humble memorialist gratefully acknowledges the relief Government have been graciously pleased to extend lately in order to enable their servants to meet partially the heavy expenses incurred by ministerial and other officers removing for safety from infected areas during the periodical outbreaks of plague in the city. He has dwelt with feelings of great expectation upon the concession shown by Government both to those gazetted officers who occupy a much higher position than your memorialist fills and to the menial class below to mitigate hardship in their cases, in respect of high cost of living in Presidency towns: the former in most cases allowed residential quarters at a nominal rental and where quarters are not available Presidency house rents are given besides local allowances, and the latter have very recently had their pay raised besides the temporary grant of an allowance on account of dearness of grain.

5. Your memorialist understands that during the early seventies the Government extended to their ministerial and other servants in this Presidency a similar temporary relief during times of great scarcity. The revival of this batta allowance, he humbly submits, is now even a greater necessity. Again, it was a gracious concession to mitigate a hardship that Government were pleased to grant relief to their European servants, high and low, in the shape of the Exchange Compensation Allowance. Your memorialist respectfully refers to these concessions as instances of their well known generous policy to come to the help of their distressed deserving servants in the hour of their sore trial. Your Excellency's humble memorialist has borne the strain so long without a murmur in the hope that matters might right themselves with better times; but the phenomenal rise in prices of foodstuffs and in rent of houses, chawl-rooms and flats in this city and its suburbs, running up to an average excess all round of over 80 per cent. beyond normal conditions, compels him to approach your Excellency with this humble petition, in the earnest hope that your Lordship may be graciously pleased to take his hard case into consideration and mete out to him such relief in the shape of some provisional local allowance as may in a measure mitigate present distress which presses so heavily upon him.

6. And your Excellency's humble memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD, Bombay, 6th November 1906.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, November 7.

Captain H. S. Jervis of the Royal Munster Fusiliers is posted to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment on promotion.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Lieutenant Scovell of the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, as Aide-de-Camp to Sir J. P. Rodger, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

Major R. E. Grimstone of the 6th Cavalry is appointed Inspecting Officer of the Central India Imperial Service Cavalry.

Colonel Gale, of the Royal Engineers, is permitted to reside out of India with effect from the 31st December last.

Colonel Jandon, late Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is appointed Inspector of Gymnasia in India.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FEMININE CALCUTTA.

The recent cyclone depressed us all, but the blue and gold of our latest days is an excellent aid to reaction, and feminine Calcutta has suddenly become inspired with the possibilities of launch picnics. The disadvantages of these picnics need a certain amount of circumvention and no amount of organising will transform the morosely discouraging face of the Hoogly into an ideal pleasure main; still, as the far green banks glide past, and the expanse of the river grants absolution from Calcutta's infinite variety of sounds and odours, it is easy to acknowledge, from the midst of congenial chairs, cushions, and company, that the Hoogly may occasionally deserve description as a "noble stream." Chandernagore is the popular Mecca of these launch picnics, which usually include a visit to the Catholic Cathedral, where a beautiful bronze Joan of Arc guards the compound, and a life-sized, open-mouthed cock confronts an immense St. Peter, who holds firmly his keys and disregards the insistent looking bird.

MARRIED VS. SINGLES.

A peculiarity of Anglo-Indian society appears to be the inversion of the natural law which regulates the relative position of married women and spinsters. At Home, or in the Colonies, where—popular opinion here with corrected—society women are no more fallible than elsewhere, the married woman is usually the one who placidly wears a season old gown, and abstains from jewellery lest tiny pink fingers at home, when exploring Mother's gown, be sacrificed on the altar of brooch-pins or bracelet points. She is also the slightly retiring attribute to her unwedded sister's enjoyment of dances and garden parties—a kind of providential convenience invariably possessed of a needed pin for the mending of a dilapidated flounce, consistently interested in the arrangement of a hat or unruly curls. But in India one cannot imagine a superior married sister being bothered with such affairs; rather would the young, less prominent relation be expected to stand sponsor for the others' perfect toilet accessories.

THE YOUTHFUL MATRON.

In Anglo-Indian society it is the youthful matron who is the most perfectly gowned of women, the most exquisitely poised of individuals. The spinster bestows not one tithe of the other's studious care on hair, hands, the correct toque angle, the faultlessness of perfectly wrinkled gloves. The youthful married woman is invariably neat and smart from her morsel of bright toque or Frenchily tilted hat (which are primarily astute adjuncts to enhance the effect of glassy, carefully arranged hair) to her harmonising shoes, but the girl still disengaged has a weakness for disregarding the neatness of her neck fastening, has a tendency to wear gloves of sufficient shortness to display an unlovely elbow tip, indulges an indifference as to whether her hair is trimly elaborate and shoes unstained.

SOUTH WESTERN INDIA.

MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT AND RUBBER CONCERNS.

There is reason for believing that some of the very promising schemes for the opening up of rubber plantations in the hill tracts of the Malabar district may have to be shelved indefinitely, as a few of the promoters had lodged their capital with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and may not be able to recover the amounts as soon as needed. The prospects of the rubber industry in Malabar are so hopeful, however, that possibly, were an effort made, fresh capital would soon be forthcoming. At any rate, this is to be hoped for, as one way of lessening the force of the wide-spread calamity which has befallen the centenarian Madras Firm.

NATIVE VESSEL IN DISTRESS.

Native vessels from the ports of the Bombay Presidency do a considerable amount of trade with the Malabar Coast. One of these vessels, the *Muchwa Laxmi,* with general cargo, bound from Bombay to Tellicherry, arrived at the latter part on the 29th ultimo, when the skipper reported having encountered severe adverse winds and squalls off Cannanore on the 22nd idem. The vessel had to jettison a portion of her cargo in order to save a total disaster. Speaking of Bombay vessels in Malabar waters, it is of interest to note that big boats from Ratnagiri turn to good advantage the splendid fishing which is to be had in the deep sea fishing grounds of the Malabar Coast. These Ratnagari boats come as far as South Canara and, keeping the sea for several days together, net large hauls, the fish being cured and preserved on board. Though there is a considerable sea-fishing industry all along the Malabar Coast, it is confined entirely to about six miles at the utmost from the shore, the boats being small and fragile, the netting apparatus of limited dimensions and there being no facilities on board for keeping the fish alive or for expeditiously curing or preserving them. The object lessons provided by the Ratnagari boats have not stimulated the local people in any way.

THE TRICHOOR HYENA.

According to latest accounts, the daring Trichoor hyena is still monarch of all he surveys, though it must be confessed that no authentic information is available as to his present point of observation. The Cochin Durbar has offered the princely reward of Rs. 15 for the destruction of the beast, and Policeman, armed with guns and other lethal weapons, have been sent out in pursuit. The results have been decidedly encouraging, half-a-dozen pariah dogs having been shot dead. When next I write, I hope to be able to report that the hyena has been slaughtered—if only by accident, but I fear also that a few villagers will be added to the bag.

TOLERATION IN ANCIENT INDIA.

The Revd. Mr. Bittmann, of the Danish Mission, Madras, visited Calicut last week and delivered a series of instructive lectures on various topics of the day. One of the lectures was on Toleration and the Chair on the occasion was occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishna Nair, an additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council. After making the statement that so far as political rights are concerned, there is probably no country on the face of the earth where full political rights are given to all persons irrespective of considerations of religion, Mr. Krishna Nair went on to remark:—"Speaking as a native of this coast and to natives of this coast, I am proud to say that I belong to a race which has practised toleration from the remotest ages. My Christian friends who have assembled in this hall will, I think, bear me out when I say that in the States of Travancore, Cochin, and the ancient Kingdom of Kerla, toleration in respect of religion has always existed from the very remotest ages. In Travancore and Cochin, the ancestors of the present Christian population were granted copper-plate documents, containing many privileges, by the sovereigns of these States. In Malabar also, when the Zamarins were the rulers of this country, the ancestors of the present Moplahs of this district were enjoying full privileges so far as the observance of their religion was concerned."

CHOLERA IN TRAVANCORE.

Reports coming in from several parts of the Native States of Travancore and Cochin show that a great wave of cholera is passing over those areas, with blighting effects on the population. In several of these reports, the complaint is made that the suffering population are without any medical aid, the nearest hospitals or dispensaries being several miles distant. From a village near the important town of Quilon, in Travancore, I learn that on two days last week there were 19 fatal cases of the disease in three Hindu houses. There is no dispensary in the village, nor any qualified medical man. A village quack was doing what he could for the sufferers, till he himself fell a victim a few days back to the disease.

CHITTAGONG.

A local correspondent writes,—Chittagong, as a blushing debutante amid the commercial community of the East, has every reason to be highly gratified with her success. The extraordinary fillip to trade occasioned by the abnormal inrush of rice has affected all classes and those who stood on the brink of fatal indecision valiantly leapt into the abyss of speculation and have had no reason to complain of their venture. Nor is this prosperity confined to the opulent class, literally hundreds of traders, great and small, have reaped a golden harvest from their benevolent endeavours to feed the hungry mouths of the people of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It is gradually but surely, being realised that this venerable port is rousing herself from her lethargy and is rising to the occasion to justify the aspirations and to anticipate and satisfy the wants of the people of this new Province.

It now seems fully recognised that Chittagong in the near future will not merely become a huge centre for exports and imports but a home for new industries as soon as steam and electric power is initiated. Already the sky is half obscured by telephone wires, the various commercial offices are connected, also those belonging to Government, which is a great saving of time, and no doubt a source of gratitude to the usually somnolent chaprassi. The planters in the neighbourhood are complaining of the scarcity of leaf, but the three days' rain we have just experienced, probably the outcome of the disturbance in the Bay, should cause it to sprout as rapidly as it can be plucked. At the same time, we should much like to know when the cold weather intends to commence: a daily heat average of about 9 degrees is not expected or appreciated at this time of the year.

"More enterprise:" The Indian Steam Navigation Company have begun to run a service of steamers between Chittagong and Barisal, may every success crown their undertaking.

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time.

You are languid and depressed, your nerves are weak, and your appetite is poor. Read what

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

did for the invalid daughter of a grateful mother:

"My daughter had for a long time been troubled with violent headaches and sleeplessness. She was pale, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. She tried various remedies, but received no benefit until she commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle she began to feel better. By a continued use of this medicine her appetite returned, her cheeks began to fill out and show color, she gained in strength, her headaches disappeared, she slept better, and now says she feels like a new person."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

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They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

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BY THE WAY.

LORD CURRIE'S PAPERS.

RUMOURS have got into print that "the late Lord Currie's papers" may hereafter be published. That on the face of it seemed unlikely; for Lord Currie, though socially among the most *repandu* of men, as well as personally acquainted with all the chief diplomatic officials who were his Continental contemporaries, had too deeply steeped himself in the traditonal reserve of his department to commit to writing more than his daily work required. As a fact his executors have found nothing drafted by him for the public eye. There is not and there never has been any thought on their part of giving publicity to a single line from his pen.

THE REAL PECUCHET.

A literary celebrity, who was not, however a man of letters, has just died at Grand-Couronne, near Rouen. This is M. Edmond Laporte, who was Flaubert provate secretary, and to whom Flaubert owed much of his documentation for his last novel, "Bouvard et Pecuchet." He and the Master travelled together in Normandy in quest of the local colour of the romance, and he was locally known, until the day of his death, as "le Pecuchet de M. Bouvard." He had lived with the novelist for about fifteen years, and it was from him that Flaubert received his nickname, "le bon geant." Flaubert, on his part, familiarly called his secretary "Bab," which is Arabic for "la porte."

SIR R. TANGYE AND THE STATIONMASTERSHIP.

The late Sir Richard Tangye used to say that he never but once asked for a situation, and that was when, as a young man, he applied to a local director to appoint him to be master of a wayside station on a branch line in Cornwall. The director replied, "My man, you are fit for something better. Don't take it." Soon after Sir Richard went to Birmingham, and soon proved that the railway "magnate" had taken a correct measure of the young Cornishman's capabilities.

AN EARLY CLAIMANT FOR FEMININE FREEDOM.

The "ebullience of the Suffragette" recalls to the *Dundy Advertiser* the period when women began openly to revolt against male domination. One of the early claimants for feminine freedom was Mary Wollstoncroft (1759-1797), who married Willam Godwin, and became the mother of Mary Godwin, afterwards the wife of Shelley, the poet. It was in 1792 that she published her "Vindication of the Rights of Women," claiming equality for the sexes. Her own subsequent unfortunate career did not held to win converts. The term "unprotected female, however, was not invented for many years after Mrs. Godwin's death.

"AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE."

The first to use the term "unprotected female" was Ida Preiffer, who was born at Vienna in 1795. She had a passion for travelling. When forty-seven years of age, her husband being dead and her two sons established in life, she began to gratify her "wander-lust," as the Germans call it. She set out as "an unprotected female" on a tour through Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, Sweden, Norway, and Iceland; and she accomplished two voyages round the world, and had started on a third when she died of fever at Madagascar. Just before the set out upon one of her expeditions James Hannay, afterwards editor of the *Edinburgh Courant*, wrote this clever epigram upon the veteran voyager:

Through regions by wild men and cannibals haunted:
Old Dame Ida Pfeiffer goes lone and undaunted.
But, bless you the risk's not so great as it's reckon'd—
She's too plain for the first and too tough for the second.

A HISTORIC CHURCH THREATENED.

"M. D." writes as follows concerning a church round which many interesting associations linger: Many will be glad to learn that the Scottish National Church, Crown-court London, remains as it was in Dr. Cumming's time. Alas! an effort is now being made to pull it down and build another instead, on modern lines, which probably means a building and service similar to that at Pont-street. Shall the place consecrated by the presence and preaching of Dr. Cumming every pew of which is sacred to the memory of some of the greatest, the best, and the most beautiful in the land, be now swept away? Let all true Scotsmen defend their only Church here, and may the children of the great who once worshipped there stand up and save a place sacred to Scotsmen in many lands. The correspondent concludes by suggesting that a small sum would now restore and save the building.

THE NEW RIVER WOODEN PIPES.

In electrifying the tram-service through Shoreditch the workmen have unearthed several lengths of the old wooden water-pipes by which the New River Company in 1612 brought from Amwell and Chadwell in Hertfordshire, the water so sorely needed by the City. So little was the benefit of the new water service understood that for thirty years both King's and Adventurers' shares stood at £5. In 1889 an Adventurer's share was bought by the Prudentail Assurance Company for £122,800!

A CHILD FRIEND OF R. L. S.

The engagement of Anna Ide, daughter of the Governor-General of the Philippines, and Bourke Cochran, the Irish-American orator and statesman, has, *P. T. O.* points out, a peculiar interest for lovers of Robert Louis Stevenson, for, as a child, Miss Ide was a great friend of the writer. Years ago Judge Ide, then a prominent lawyer of Vermont, was appointed the American justice at Samoa, and it fell that the steamer which took him and his daughters to the post had Stevenson as a passenger. Stevenson took a great fancy to the children, and particularly to Miss Anna, and they were his constant companions on the wonderful journey down through the tropic sea. Stevenson charmed the children with wonderful tales of the Southern Seas.

LIFE ON SAMOA.

Arrived at Samoa, Stevenson, charmed by his two young friends, volunteered to become their teacher, and this happy relationship lasted for several years. It happened that Anna Ide was born upon Christmas Day, an unhappy date that limited the number of presents she received in a year by fifty per cent. When she told Stevenson of this misfortune she cried, and Stevenson, taking her in his arms, promised to provide, her with a birthday. He drew a quaintly worded deed leaving to the child his name Louis, and his birthday. The girl took the additional name of Louisa, and ever since has kept the day—latterly more as a sad memorial to her dead friend than a time of joy,

THE AMERICAN'S FORERUNNER.

It is a singular thing that the people who have provided Yellowstone Park—a stretch of land one-third the size of England—for the preservation of the flora and fauna of their country should until quite recently have remained so indifferent to the preservation of historic and prehistoric objects. It was not until this summer, the County Gentleman points out, that the Congress of the United States was prevailed upon to take steps for the preservation and protection of the ruined dwellings of a people who once lived on the plains of New Mexico and Arizona and have long since passed away. There are, in addition to these houses and groups of houses, cave dwellings, images carved in natural rock, pottery, and implements. Who lived here and made these things and how long it is since they left this world, cannot with confidence be said. There is a mystery surrounding these lonely desert ruins that certainly can never be explained if they are left to the mercy of curiosity mongers.

MERMAID'S GEMS.

Pearls once decked a lady, fair!
Woven into sunny hair!
Lay upon her bosom bare,
Happy Mermaid's gems!

Love in mischief, somewhere nigh,
Smote the lady; off did fly.
Tears of anguish from her eye.
Fell on Mermaid's gems

Pale and trembling to decay,
Jealousy was rife that day;
For her tears were fairer, Aye,
Than the Mermaid's gems!

Love was caught; see there he stands,
Ropes of pearls on feet and hands;
Lover's tears make Lover's bands,
Be they Mermaid's gems!

Fairest lady, be most kind;
Cupid more securely bind
In your heart; he there shall find
Untold Mermaid's gems!

MECO.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Scotsman" says that the name "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," used by Sir Walter Scott as the title of his great romance of Edinburgh, owes its origin to the souvenir sold to the pilgrims who visited the shrine of St. Giles (in Mid-Lothian) during the century immediately preceding the Reformation in Scotland.

MEN AND MATTERS.

DUBLIN folk have good reason to desire a ninth visit from King Edward, for such occasions mean a big boom in local business. During the 1904 week accommodation of any kind was at a premium in Dublin. The leading hotels had every available room booked weeks ahead. Numberless parties of tourists and thousands of excursionists poured into the city, bringing joy to caterers and tradesmen. The presence of Royalty is good for business in ways innumerable. Dublin people found that out in 1904, and they will bless King Edward if he will again honour them in 1907.

Sir Ernest Cassel, who is to entertain the King, is best known as the man who gave His Majesty £200,000 to use for the nation's benefit. He started life as a clerk on a few shillings a week, and has made millions in banking and high finance. He financed the Egyptian Dam to the extent of five millions sterling; gave £40,000 for investigation of eye diseases in Egypt; paid £35,000 for Brook House and an adjoining mansion in Park Lane; and earned the gratitude of Londoners by making possible the Twopenny Tube. In appearance Sir Ernest is rather like the King, except that his upcurling moustache is more aggressive than His Majesty's. Like the King, too, he is very fond of racing, and keeps a magnificent establishment at Newmarket.

Douglas Castle, where Lord Home will entertain the King, is a very stately mansion in Lanarkshire. The estates attached are immensely valuable. Lord Home's other Lanarkshire place, Bothwell Castle, is richer in historical associations than any other Scottish seat. It was a noted stronghold in the times of Border warfare, and the residence of Lord Bothwell, who figures so dramatically in the history of Mary Queen of Scots. Lord Home, who is a septuagenarian, has lately been prevented by failing eyesight from enjoying his beloved sport of shooting.

Culford Hall, where Lord Cadogan will entertain the Prince, is a splendid Suffolk mansion. The house and estate of 10,000 acres cost £175,000. The gardens are charming, and the interior of the house (part of which is hundreds of years old) has the reputation of being the most comfortable in the Kingdom. Lady Cadogan is a charming hostess, both in the country and at her beautiful house in Chelsea. She is a great lady of the old-fashioned type—one would not imagine, to judge from her studiously simple attire, that she is the wife of one of the wealthiest of our peers. She is passionately fond of her old-world garden at Culford, with its homely, sweet-smelling flowers. She is still a fine horsewoman, and is fond of fishing, dogs, and golf. Lord Cadogan owns racehorses, and takes a keen interest in Turf affairs. He has been Under-Secretary for War, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

It will be remembered that only the other day Lord Stradbroke had a very nasty accident. While out riding he was thrown and wedged between his horse and a fence, and it took the united efforts of twenty-three labourers to realease him! With characteristic coolness he directed the operations and fortunately escaped with only a few bruises. Coolness is, indeed, the character of the Rous family, who have given many heroes to the British Navy. The famous Admiral Rous, Lord Stradbroke's uncle, was a middy in Nelson's *Victory*, introduced racing into Australia, was the delight of the House of Commons for a generation, and was the greatest sportsman of his time, his memory being preserved in countless "Rous memorial" plates and cups. Lord Stradbroke himself was not in the Navy, though he holds the ancient office of Vice-Admiral of Suffolk. Appropriately enough, the Admiralty, some years ago, asked his wife to christen the new cruiser *Suffolk* at Portsmouth. He is an A.D.C. to the King, and is the brother of those delightful ladies, Lady Augusta Fane, Lady Sophia Heaviside, Lady Adela Cochrane, wife of the Deputy-Governor of the Isle of Wight, and Lady Gwendoline Colvin. Two years ago his other sister, Lady Hilda McNeill, while heroically striving to rescue a little boy from drowning, was herself drowned. Henham is a splendid place of some twelve thousand acres, and, what will appeal to the Prince of Wales, it abounds in game. The hall dates from the eighteenth century, the old hall having been burnt down. The garden walks are very curious, being inlaid with small tiles in intricate patterns. In the grounds is, or was till lately, an old oak-tree in which the Rous of the days of the Commonwealth was concealed and fed by his wife, the beautiful Elizabeth Knevitt. Later on Sir Robert Rous and other kindred Jacobite spirits used to meet in this tree and drink to "the King over the water."

Seventy years of matrimony is an astonishing record, and it is rather surprising that more than one couple should have achieved it. Yet Mr. and Mrs. Campbell of Glasgow are not the only Darby and Joan on Her Majesty's list. The oldest married couple in her books are Mr. and Mrs. Woollas, of Laneham, Lincs, who hold the "All England" Darby-and-Joan championship. They are ninety-one and ninety years respectively, and were married at Laneham Church on April 20th, 1836. They have seventy-three descendants, including one great-great-grandchild. Both are well and hearty. For sixty-five years they have lived in the same cottage. Her Majesty's next important entry relates to the second oldest married couple in England, who, curiously enough, live only eighteen miles from Mr. and Mrs. Woollas. These are Christopher Laurence and his wife Sarah, of Hankin Street, Hucknall Torkard, Notts. They were married at Epperstone Church Notts, on May 1st 1836. Queen Alexandra has also recently congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Rainford, an old Cheshire couple. The Rainfords were born 1814, have been married sixty-eight years, and have lived the whole of their lives in the little seaside town of West Kirby.

A well-eknown and popular couple who happily do not need Royal charity, although they possess its kindly recognition, are Mr. and Mrs. John Brinsmead, of piano fame. Mr. John Brinsmead was born in North Devonshire, on October 14th, 1814, and founded the well-known pianoforte manufacturing establishment in Wigmore Street, in the reign of King William IV. Mr. Brinsmead has therefore, celebrated his ninety-second birthday. His wife will attain the same great age next February. They kept the sixty-minth anniversary of their wedding last June.

The grand old couple have seven children, four boys and three girls, twenty-two grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren, all of whom assemble annually to celebrate the anniversary of their very happy marriage. Mr. Brinsmead attributes his splendid health to his active life, plenty of fresh air, hard work, and moderation in all things. He is, however, neither a total abstainer nor a non-smoker. Among celebrated couples who have completed fifty years of married life are:—Lord and Lady Amherst of Hackney; Lord and Lady St. Levan; Lord and Lady Saye and Sele; General Sir W. Stirling-Hamilton, Bart, and Lady Hamilton; Sir John Leslie, Bart., and Lady Constance Leslie; Colonel Sir George Pocock, Bart., and Lady Pocock: Sir Louis Twysden, Bart., and Lady Twysden; Sir George Birdwood, Kt., and Lady Birdwood; Sir Bruce Burnside, Kt., and Lady Burnside; Sir Willian Lenox-Conyngham, Kt., and Lady Lenox-Conyngham; Professor Sir William Crookes, Kt., F.R.S., and Lady Crookes; Hon. Sir Philip Fysh, K.C.M.G., and Lady Fysh (Tasmania); Sir John J. Harwood, Kt., and Lady Harwood (Manchester); Sir Nigel Kingscote, K.C.B., and Lady Emily Kingscote; Sir Stephen Lakeman, Kt., and the Princess Marie de Philippesco; Sir James Le Moine, Kt., and Lady Le Moine (Canada); Sir Charles Skelton, Kt., and Lady Skelton (Sheffield); Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., and Lady Strachey; Sir J. Batty Tuke, Kt., M.D., and Lady Tuke (Edinburgh); General Sir John W. C. Williams, K.C.B. and Lady Williams; Right Hon. Francis Foljambe and Lady Gertrude Foljambe; Mr. Alfred Sartoris and the Hon. Mrs. Sartoris; Canon and Mrs. Eddrup.

King Haakon and Queen Maud are to remain in England during the whole of November, spending three weeks at Sandringham, a week or so at Windsor Castle, and several days at Buckinghom Palace. Dr. Nansen the Norwegian Minister in London, is arranging the official side of the Royal visit. The public will have the best opportunity of seeing Norway's Sailor King and his English Queen on Wednesday, November 14 when, as guests of the City Corporation they receive an address of welcome and attend a *dejeuner* at the Guildhall. A sum of £210 has been voted by the Court of Common Council towards decorating the City streets on this occasion. It is reported, also, that members of the City of London Guilds have co-operated with several prominent citizens in the purchase of a gift of diamonds for Queen Maud.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Daily Graphic" recalls how the Marquess of Abergavenny once stopped a runaway horse in his park. The animal—an old hunter—was doing some light work, harnessed to a cart, when something startled it and it ran away from its attendant. The Marquess happened to be walking near and shouted, "Keep quiet, I'll stop her." He then gave the holloa used at the kill of the fox, and the mare at once threw up her head and stopped, looking about as if for the hounds.

MISS ADELE WOODWORTH, the daughter of a millionaire "oil king," of Columbus, Ohio, who is to be married to Mr. Robert Lindenberg this month, will give a Turkish bath dinner to the members of the wedding party on the night preceding the ceremony. Mr. Woodworth has fitted up a splendid marble bath, in Greek style, in one wing of his mansion, where the bride, bridegroom, bridesmaids, best man, and ushers will indulge in a Turkish bath, afterwards donning "togas" and meeting for supper, which will be served alongside the flower-decked plunge.

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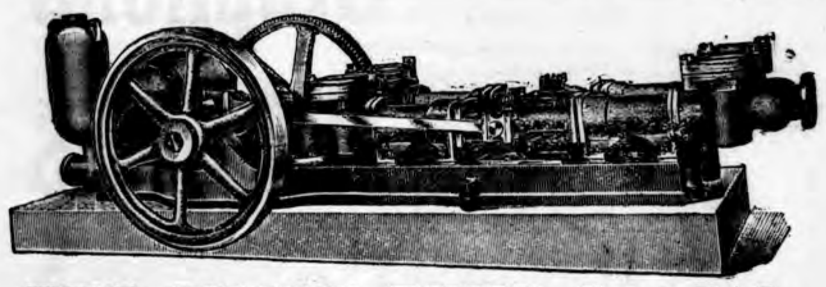

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